BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1851.....NO. 16.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less, (small) in advance:

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
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Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued in the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 3v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his ties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. [8-t1m]

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

D. L. BURBANK,
(*Sucessor to Hatch & Burbank.*)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,

AGENT and Commission Merchant, for the sale of Boots and Shoes, Wilmington, N. C. [7-tf

M. McINNIS,

DEALER in Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

CIGARS. 50,000 imported Havana, various brands; 34,000 Domestic, *low prices*. For sale by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—I will sell at the Court House door, in Elizabeth, on the first MONDAY in February, 1852, a valuable HOUSE AND LOT, in said town, if not disposed of before. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber or to J. C Wooten, Elizabethtown.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-tf J. K. MELVIN.

SALE OF NEGROES AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Commercial Corner, in the town of Wilmington, on FRIDAY, 2d January, 1852, FIVE NEGROES, viz: two women, two boys and one child.

Terms—Six months credit, notes with approved security.
Dec. 12, 1851—82-1aw3t R. W. GIBBS, Adm'r.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. } Court of Equity. Fall Term, 1851.

James S. Devane and others, vs. Stewart Devane and others. } Original Bill, and for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Jones and wife Ann Elizabeth, ——McPhail and wife Margaret, and Nancy Devane, James Devane, and Ireton Devane, infants, heirs at law of Ireton C. Devane, deceased—John Kerr and wife Mary Jane, Thomas D. Bourdeaux, J. Gage and wife Eliza, and —— Gordon, an infant, heirs at law of Anthony D. Bourdeax, deceased, and William R. K. Devane, Peyton R. Devane, Stephen L. Dishson and wife Elizabeth J., and Livona Elizabeth and Lycena Vandozen Devane, infants, heirs at law of Patrick S. Devane, deceased, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, published in the town of Wilmington, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for said county of New Hanover, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and answer complainants' bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, THOMAS D. MEARES, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1851, and seventy-sixth year of American Independence. THOS. D. MEARES, C. M. E.
Dec. 12, 1851 [Pr. adv. $6 56] 14-6t

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, will be sold on Tuesday, the 13th day of January next, upon the premises, the Lands appropriated to the heirs at law of Patrick S. Devane, deceased, in the partition of the lands of Thomas Devane, dec'd, devised to five of his sons, including the old Dwelling and Mill Seat, and containing 721 Acres, on the west side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Rufus Devane, Kilbee Chesnutt, and others, on twelve months credit, with interest from the sale—except that five per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid in cash. Bond and approved security required for the residue.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
December 12, 1851 14-3t

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, that desirable residence on Second Street, between Princess and Walnut Streets, at present occupied by James G. Burr. If not sold before the 1st January, 1852, it will be offered at Public Auction at that time.
Oct. 24, 1851—7-t1J] H. H. WATTERS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

AND AN OPENING FOR RICE PLANTERS.

The subscriber offers for sale his Mallory Lands, situated at the junction of the Brunswick River with the Cape Fear. There are about 700 acres tide swamp, and judging from the productiveness of lands adjoining, are equal to any lands below the Northwest. It is well located, being at the right pitch both of tides and freshets.

There are 40 or 50 Acres which have been cleared, and with moderate work can be easily reclaimed.

Attached is a first rate mill seat, surpassed by few in the country for a plentiful supply of water; on which is already a dam sufficient, with the exception of a small break in it, which can be easily repaired. It is well located for a saw and grist mill, and thrashing machine. To a person who has got force, there is as great an opening to embark in rice planting as can be found in this section of country—for it is about the largest body of lands that can be found in one body. There are about 12 or 1500 acres of Pine Land attached to it, which have been boxed for Turpentine, and have been cultivated for 2 or 3 years. A bargain may be had in said lands. They are worth the attention of individuals who wish to embark in the Rice culture. Apply to
Oct. 24, 1851—7-t1J] H. H. WATTERS.

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.
Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th, 1851 10-3m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

I OFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington:—One house and part of two lots between Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second srreet. Any person wishing information respecting the above property, will please call on Mr Lewis Hines, in Wilmington, or on the subscriber at White's Creek, Bladen County, N. C.

J. H. CLARK.
Oct. 17th, 1851 6-3m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of land, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.

400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,

A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road. A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to U. W. ROURK.
Brunswick Co., Aug. 1, '51. 47-tf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12maw* A. MORGAN.

General Notices.

St. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1.

BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the due celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate.

An address will be delivered by Brother Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at half-past 10 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-2t] JOS. B. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

CONCORD CHAPTER, No. 1.

COMPANIONS: You are hereby summoned to assemble at the Lodge Room on the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the due celebration of the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.

All Royal Arch Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate.

The Installation of Officers of the Chapter will take place at Masonic Hall at 6½ o'clock P. M. An invitation to attend is hereby given to the public at large.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-2t M. CRONLY, Sec'y.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing near Lisbon, Sampson county, on the 3d of October last, his negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, and about forty years old. I will give the above reward for his return to me, or for his lodgement in the Jail of Sampson county. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Dec. 19th, 1851 15-tf

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for Cape Fear River and Bars, Dec. 17, 1851, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the first Monday in January, 1852, all vessels towed by Steamboats, up or down the River, or over the Bars, shall only be charged one-half the present rates of Pilotage.

The above resolution was ordered to be published in the Journal and Commercial three times, weekly.
Dec. 19, 1851—15-3t W. J. LOVE, C. B. C.

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE undersigned having acquired some knowledge of the manufacture and sale of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, is desirous of introducing those of the most approved kinds to the Farmers and Planters in North Carolina.—He has made such arrangements with E. Whitman, Jr., & Co., and H. Sinclair, Jr., & Co., of Baltimore, (two of the most extensive houses in the country,) that he can furnish at short notice any articles in their line. Farmers and Planters wishing to keep up with the improvements of the age, will do well to give him a call. All Implements will be sold at their catalogue prices, which can be had gratis, by calling at his store—sign of the Turk, Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

N. B.—No commissions charged to the purchaser.
Dec. 16, 1851—15-3m D. L. BURBANK.

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. J. WORD presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington and its environs, and respectfully announces to them that it is his wish to open a SCHOOL, if sufficient patronage can be obtained.

Mr. Word returns his acknowledgments with a due sense of grateful feeling for the liberal support hitherto awarded him in Wilmington. He will exert himself yet more to merit their patronage. Mr. J. W. has been North this season, and obtained a variety of new and fashionable Dances:—Polka, Mourzaka, Redoway Waltz, and the beautiful Gortilza, which has been introduced this season for first time.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-tf

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery.

Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your way pursue
To Gulick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near—
Their voice you'll almost seem to hear
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

All styles and sizes here you'll find,
Which cannot fail to suit your mind;
No Artist great are we behind
In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well,
And such possess a potent spell,
In after years a tale they'll tell
Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste—
A picture true he'll take in haste—
A moment only you need waste
At his Daguerrean Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and small;
Please don't forget in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.

Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851 78-d4t—wtf

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Ivor McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture. Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

$300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him. JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.
Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851. 49-6m

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

THEY HAVE COME—per Schr. Jonas Smith.

10 kegs of that extra Goshen Butter;
20 bags Rio Coffee; 30 boxes extra Cheese;
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed Sugar;
3 dozen half gallon jars Mixed Pickles;
1 " whole " " " "
3 " Tomato and 1 dozen Walnut Catsups.

Call soon at GEO. H KELLEY'S.

TOBACCO AS IS TOBACCO. Just received, a lot of that A No. 1 superior Jenny Lind Twist. Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street. D. L. BURBANK.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufactures in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlits and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hall's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's, and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington. Jply 25. 1851

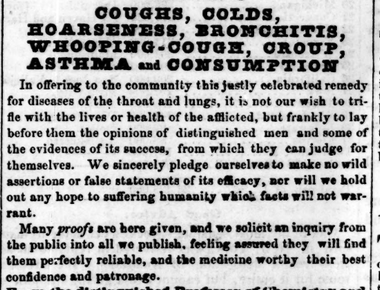
GLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Pungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by C. DuPRE,
o31 Druggist and Chemist.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Beard Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store of C. DuPRE,
Oct. 31st, 1851 Market Street.

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum. Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pomroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED. Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate. Also, patent refined Vegetable Paint Oil, at less than half the price of Linseed Oil.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
n26 Druggist and Chemist.

JELLY! JELLY! JELLY! Just received a fresh supply of Cox's Gelatine Coopers' Refined Isinglass. Also, Preston's Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmeg, &c. &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
d12 Druggist and Chemist.



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipts of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.
BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOWELL, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by you "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully,

S. D. EMERSON.

☞Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you.

And am, sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

☞The following was one of the worst of cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—

CHESTER, PA., Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly and pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained.—While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c.
JAMES GODFREY.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
September 5th, 1851 35-ov6m

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] Loudon's wharf.

Groceries, &c.

CIRCULAR.

B. & R. C. HALLETT,

HALLETTVILLE, Long Creek, N. C.,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and friends in the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, and Sampson, that they continue to have on hand, and are constantly receiving, every kind of Goods suitable to the wants of planters, farmers and others, which they offer for sale at low remunerating prices.

For the increased accommodation of their customers residing in Black River District in New Hanover, Bladen, and adjoining counties, B. & R. C. H. have commenced running regularly, every alternate day, an Express Wagon, for the conveyance of Goods to the above localities. The wagon in its route passes the Stores of S. Costin, Dry Run; J. C. Devane, and J. Harrell, stopping at Dr. J. B. Seavey's, where goods and parcels will be delivered as ordered. At each of the above places, an ORDER BOX is kept for the receipt of such orders as any person may favor them with. All Goods sent by wagon will be delivered FREE, with the exception of heavy articles, such as Salt,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1851.

Christmas is Coming.

In fact it is almost come. And were it not for the little and big niggers begging for quarters, and the "noise and confusion" and the "Kooners," or however otherwise the confounded word is spelled, and the fire-crackers, and all the other unnamed horrors and abominations, we should be much inclined to rejoice thereat. But whether we rejoice or not, the time which were to have arriv have arroven, and egg-nog stock begins to look up. By the by, egg-nog is a most villainous compound to get sober on. The getting drunk is rather pleasant than otherwise—at least, so we have been informed.

But many a pleasant family circle will celebrate the occasion by a re-union of its members, some of them, it may be, for the last time, while perchance the vacant seat or the diminished number will recall the memory of those who have departed to join the circle no more forever. It is the way of the world. It has been and it will be to the end of time. The earth contains in her cold bosom more of her children than can people her surface for ages to come, and the human heart, in its strange recesses, hides the memory of crushed hopes and buried pleasures, which far outweigh in strength and sacredness the empty joys of the present or the sickly anticipations of the future. Of the seventeen millions who composed the population of the United States in 1840, at least four millions are now clods of the valley, mere dust and ashes, while of the twenty-three millions in 1850, full five millions will never see another census. But the dead sleep well, happier because less miserable than the living, who toil and suffer, fume and fret, dreading, yet unable to evade the sentence of death which nature passed upon them at their birth.—*Daily Jour.*, 23d *inst.*

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, from 1584 *to* 1851. *Compiled from Original Records, Official Documents, and Traditional Statements—with Biographical Sketches of her distinguished Statesmen, Jurists, Lawyers, Soldiers, Divines, etc.* By JOHN H. WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Sterne has immortalized a species of criticism which we feel almost inclined to adopt towards the work rejoicing in the above somewhat extensive and slightly pretentious title. In fact, it strikes us that it would be our safer course to say, briefly, that the book is two pounds and three ounces in weight; measures nine inches and a half in length, and six inches and three-eighths in breadth, and is one inch and three-quarters in thickness, that it is bound in muslin, and has "Wheeler's History of North Carolina," in conspicuous gilt letters on the back, and having proceeded thus far to stop, certain of being borne out by the verdict of a discriminating public, who will respect our scales and foot-rule, even if they should be inclined to question our judgment.

To expose the errors and short-comings of a book by a native citizen of N. Carolina would, under any circumstances, be to us an ungrateful task, but especially would it be so, where, as in the present instance, the book purports to contain the records of her early fame, or to hand down to posterity the biography of her most distinguished sons. Luckily for us, we are spared the necessity of engaging in any such task, the whole trouble and responsibility of which are taken off our hands by the whig press, with whom it seems to be a labor of love, rather than a necessity of criticism. We must however be permitted to express our regrets that the ample materials which the industry of Col. Wheeler has collected, had not fallen into other hands; or that some literary taste, some eclectic discrimination, had not been used in their selection and arrangement. While, from the minuteness of the details, and the number of the families referred to, the book must possess a sort of personal interest to almost every native of the State, and derive an additional piquancy, and, if we may be allowed to coin a word, saleability, from its allusions to living public men, it is yet much to be questioned, how far such a catch-penny course is calculated to advance the reputation of the author, or enhance the literary character of the State; although it may, and doubtless will, replenish the coffers of Colonel Wheeler with an abundant supply of the almighty dollar.

Nevertheless, the book, with all its imperfections on its head, is one which should be in the possession of every citizen of the State, both native and adopted, as it contains a mass of information not otherwise available or obtainable, or as the author truly but somewhat ungrammatically remarks in his preface, because "it will afford *a data* to more extended inquiry" into the history of the State. By the way, is not *data* plural? If the circulation of the history could only be confined within the limits of North Carolina, we would have nothing to say against its style or grammatical construction, but since it must go forth to the world as the only history of the State, we feel constrained to enter our protest against its acceptance as a specimen of the literary taste or proficiency of her citizens. To the editor, in the hurry of composition, much can be pardoned, but to the book maker, who deliberately perpetrates murder upon the Queen's English, the highest penalty of the law should be applied. Of its partizan bias we know nothing. Of the inaccuracy of its statements we need only cite the instance of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, in which the subscription of the State is set down at $40,000. And then our friend Burr is 49.

Superior Court.

The extra term closed on Saturday afternoon last, and his Honor Judge BATTLE, left town yesterday.—Although every exertion was made by him to expedite the business of the court, little impression was made upon the dockets, and the next regular term of court will find them about as much in arrear as ever. The principal case of public importance was the examination of the members of the Circus company, the final determination in which will be found stated elsewhere.—*Daily Journal of Monday last.*

Murder among the U. S. Troops at Smithville.

We learn that on Sunday night last a Sergeant-major belonging to the command at Smithville, N. C., was stabbed to death in an affray which took place among the soldiers outside of the barracks.—Four of the men are now in irons. Report represents the discipline at this post as very lax, and insubordination prevalent.

Bar Pilotage.

We are requested to call attention to the Order of the Commissioners of Navigation relative to pilotage, published last Friday. There appears to have been a mistake in the copy of the Order for publication, so far as regards Pilotage over the Bar. The Order as corrected will be found in our advertising columns to-day.

Children Will Play.

The Tahlequah Advocate of the 2d inst., says that a jumping match came off in that vicinity on the 25th ult., between Gen'l Waddy Thompson, of S. Carolina, and his Excellency, John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The Principal Chief had the better of the contest by a few inches.

The cost of the prosecutions to the United States in the Christiana riots, up to the time of Hanaway's acquittal, is said to exceed the sum of $70,000.

The Sampson Tragedy.

The examination of Beebe and others, charged with the murder of Milton Mathis, terminated on Saturday afternoon last, with the committal of Eugene Beebe to the jail of this county, there to remain without bail or mainprize until the next regular term of Sampson Superior Court. Mr. Fisher, one of the company, was ordered to find bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the same time, and the same order was made in reference to one Messersmith, but it, after Court, appearing to the satisfaction of the Judge and Solicitor, that he was in fact absent, several miles off, at the time of the fatal occurrence, he was discharged.

No evidence was adduced to implicate any other members of the Circus company saving Messrs. Mangum and Armon, and these also succeeded at the examination in proving that they were absent at the time of the affray and for some time afterwards. It appears from the evidence of Messrs. J. W. Robinson, Wm. A. Register, Richard Parish, J. S. Parish, J. Rackley and Olin Pope, that at 9 o'clock on Saturday before last, the Circus company arrived at Mr. Parish's, near Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, and hired a field a short distance from his house, where they erected their tent, and in the afternoon gave an exhibition, concluding with the play of Coleman and the Miller. In a part of the play both the characters tumble off into the ring. Messrs. J. Merritt, Watson and Duncan Chesnutt, began the disturbance by throwing saw-dust into the faces of these performers, and finally broke up the play. An hour or two after, the principal part of the company being on their lot, and the country people talking and drinking at a liquor stand of Wm. Register's, a few yards off, but on the same field, two of the members of the Circus Company approached the stand, and used some insulting language to Watson. The deceased retorted in a theatening manner; one of these two men, then, saying something to the country people, moved in the direction of the Circus men, and gave them a signal, which they immediately recognized, and, advancing with blows and shouts, struck down every man they met. In the meantime the other of the two was not idle. The signal had no sooner been given, than he struck down two of the citizens. Every citizen on the ground was levelled, with the exception of one, who managed to escape, although hotly pursued.

It was in this affray that Mathis received his death-wound. All the witnesses for the State recognised the prisoner Beebe, and two of them swore positively to his using a club at that time, and with that weapon striking the deceased. Mr. Rackley stated that Beebe struck Mathis two blows after he had fallen. There were some fifteen other citizens beaten and wounded, among them one named Borcam, who is since dead.

The Judge stated that he was reluctant to bind any man over upon a criminal charge, unless there was either positive proof or a very strong presumption of his guilt; that he was satisfied from his experience in criminal matters, (which had been, unfortunately, very great during the last eighteen months,) that Mangum and Armon would be acquitted before a jury upon the evidence, and he would not visit them with imprisonment, which was in itself a punishment under the circumstance. He thought that, although Mr. Fisher might also succeed in establishing his innocence, there was proof of his participation in the affair, and a motive for it, as he was one of the parties assaulted in the circus. Messersmith was discharged upon a subsequent statement of the principal witness against him, to the effect that he had been mistaken. Many other matters transpired which we have not felt it necessary to report, but we believe the above contains the principal facts of the case.

Upon the whole, this is one of the most painful occurrences which we have ever had to record. Like most other things of the kind, it may be directly traced to the influence of liquor, which no doubt caused the first reprehensible conduct on the part of citizens during the exhibition, and the subsequent murders by the circus men, who since they have been here have conducted themselves in a most unexceptionable manner.

Fire in Charleston.

We learn from the Charleston papers of Saturday last, that a fire broke out on Friday morning in the three story brick building situate at the South East corner of Wentworth and Meeting streets, belonging to the estate of Mr. W. J. GAYER, which was occupied by that gentleman previous to his death, for a series of years, for a depot for carriages and other vehicles. The fire spread with such rapidity, fed as it was by the material that composed the stock, that before assistance could be rendered the whole interior was one vast sheet of flame, which soon communicated to the adjacent building to the East on Wentworth street, occupied by Mr. Sloman, and owned by the same estate.

The corner building, and the Stock in trade, were insured in the office of the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company, of that city—$6000 on the former, and $7000 on the latter which by no means cover the loss sustained by this conflagration. There was also $3000 in the same office, on Mr. Sloman's residence which will more than repay the injury it sustained. Mr. S., as we learn, was fully covered by Insurance.

The family of the late Mr. Gayer, has on this occasion sustained a very heavy pecuniary loss, and coming at a time when it has but recently met with severe domestic afflictions, has excited the sympathies of that community in their behalf.

The Ball Has Opened.

The news from France is of the first importance. The great game has commenced to be played, and the crisis in European affairs, the approach of which Kossuth foretold in one of his speeches, has already arrived. France is the political heart of the continent, and its slightest pulsation will be felt to the remotest extremities. If a contest is to come, as appears inevitable, then woe to the vanquished, for there will be little quarter given or taken between the oppressors and the oppressed, either every liberty will be completely trodden out, or monarchy will be abolished throughout Europe.

From California.

The Steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New York at 11 o'clock on the 19th inst., with 5 days later news from San Francisco. She brings 300 passengers, who have $600,000 in their hands. She also brings $75,000 on freight. The news from San Francisco is to the 16th ult.

The Daniel Webster brings the passengers by the Gold Hunter, which left San Francisco two days after the mail steamer Northerner for Panama, which latter boat had 160 passengers and $1,700,000 on freight, besides a large sum in the hands of passengers.

Intelligence from the mines is still favorable, and a large business is doing by the miners generally.—Several murders have been committed in the neighborhood of Sacramento and Marysville, by the Mexicans. Sheriff Buchanan had been shot at the Sonorian camp near Sacramento, by a party chiefly consisting of Mexican marauders. The Vigilance Committee of Sacramento were active in the matter, and had made some arrests.

James Montgomery, the poet, whose death was recently announced, is still alive, and in his usual health

Fuss.

It would be a curious study to dissect the motives and feelings of nine-tenths of those who have made themselves most conspicuous in the reception and laudation of Kossuth. We fear that they would be found to have been prompted by a petty vanity akin to that which gave rise to the classical exclamation of "how we apples do swim?" We shrink from a murderer, and regard a thief with suspicion, but for no species of sinners have we the same thorough contempt as for the vain, fussy, self-sufficient fungi who, for a little petty notoriety, fasten themselves upon every distinguished man, and impose themselves as incubi upon every generous movement. The conduct of these parasites has never been more obtrusive nor more disgusting than in the case of Kossuth. Whatever may be thought of his mission, we cannot but respect the heartfelt earnestness of the man and sympathise with his devotion to the cause which absorbs his existence. And yet how has he been treated in New York?—Fussed and feted—feted and fussed, until failing nature and feeble health can do no more, and hemorrhage of the lungs is induced; and yet still further demands are made upon him. What is it to the self-constituted bear-leaders, even if his life should be the forfeit?—Have they not been amused and enjoyed a week's notoriety—their object is attained and what care they!—But when the time for action comes a different tale is told, and the magnificent sum of *eight thousand dollars* is contributed in a whole week, for the salvation of a continent! Kossuth has found out the hollowness and heartlessness of such noisy demonstrations as the Gothamites have made, and has thus early given unmistakable hints that he would rather not be bored by feasts and addresses. To a deputation which recently waited on him, he said:

"I beg leave to express my humble requests to all those generous, kind friends, who sympathize with the cause of Hungary, no longer to tax my time, but to let me have time to work; because, since my first coming to the United States, I have had scarcely a single moment in which to do anything. Until now, nothing has been done. I have not even answered my correspondents, and the first mail steamer has left without my writing a single letter. Now let me hope that the time for addresses is passed, and that the sympathy which shall be shown me for the future, will be a practical, effectual sympathy. I beg leave to state that in no time, perhaps, in the history of mankind, is recorded, of such extreme immense importance as now, to the future welfare of Europe. Every moment that is lost may injure the cause of humanity. Such is the present situation of Europe. Therefore, if any man in the world ever had a request to make of his fellow men, to act in a practical manner, I am that man."

For Commissioners of the Town—People's Ticket.

WM. C. HOWARD,
T. C. MILLER,
MILES COSTIN,
E. KIDDER,
C. H. DUDLEY,
H. R. NIXON,
S. D. WALLACE.

The above names will be acceptable to the citizens of Wilmington for Commissioners of the Town for the ensuing year.

Dec. 17th, 1851. MANY CITIZENS.

Citizens' Ticket.

JOHN McRAE,
MILES COSTIN,
ALFRED MARTIN,
S. D. WALLACE,
GEORGE DAVIS,
P. W. FANNING,
JAMES CASSIDEY.

Dec. 24, 1851. MANY VOTERS.

For Commissioners.

JOHN McRAE.
GASTON MEARES.
MIKE CRONLY.
P. W. FANNING.
ROBT. H. COWAN.
Z. LATIMER.
J. G. WRIGHT.

Rank of the United States,

According to their population, and capital of each State.

Rank.	*States.*	*Pop. in 1850.*	*Capitals.*
1	New York	3,079,000	Albany.
2	Pennsylvania	2,312,000	Harrisburg.
3	Ohio	1,977,000	Columbus.
4	Virginia	1,881,000	Richmond.
5	Tennessee	1,003,000	Nashville.
6	Kentucky	1,002,000	Frankfort.
7	Massachusetts	993,000	Boston.
8	Indiana	989,000	Indianopolis.
9	Georgia	879,000	Milledgeville.
10	North Carolina	869,000	Raleigh.
11	Illinois	852,000	Springfield.
12	Alabama	772,000	Montgomery.
13	Missouri	684,000	Jefferson City.
14	South Carolina	655,000	Columbia.
15	Mississippi	593,000	Jackson.
16	Maine	583,000	Augusta.
17	Maryland	583,000	Annapolis.
18	Louisiana	501,000	New Orleans.
19	New Jersey	490,000	Trenton.
20	Michigan	396,000	Detroit. [ford.
21	Connecticut	371,000	N. Haven and Hart-
22	New Hampshire	318,000	Concord.
23	Vermont	314,000	Montpelier.
24	Wisconsin	304,000	Madison.
25	Arkansas	298,000	Little Rock.
26	California	200,000	San Jose? Vallejo?
27	Iowa	192,600	Iowa City.
28	Texas	188,000	Austin.
29	Rhode Island	148,000	Providence, &c.
30	Delaware	92,000	Dover.
31	Florida	88,000	Tallahassee.
	Territories, &c.	161,000	
	Indians, 56 tribes in all	300,000	
	Total pop. of U. S.	23,495,000	

Good Advice.

One of the most sensible speeches yet made by Kossuth in New York, was delivered in reply to an address from a delegation of Austrians. We have not room for it entire, but cannot avoid giving the pith of it. He said that Vienna was, perhaps, the most important point in Europe, at which a revolution could be undertaken. But, in case of a rising, it was necessary to avoid the fault of the insurrection of 1848, when nobody seemed to know exactly what they wanted, and when a hundred different men attempted to lead. He said that no revolution could succeed, unless those undertaking it had a distinct end in view; in a word, it was not enough to pull down, it was necessary to be ready to rebuild at once. He also spoke of the necessity of unity. The idea of a committee of one hundred and fifty leading a revolution, he described as fatal to all prospect of success; what was wanted was one leader, whom all should agree to follow. Certainly no man alive understands, better than Kossuth, what Europe wants in this her hour of travail. He appears to be not less sagacious as a politician than eloquent as a speaker. If the liberals of the Old World, each in his own country, would drive right home to his mark, like the great Magyar, Europe might rise to-morrow, for it would be sure of achieving freedom, even without a dollar contributed here or elsewhere, or a word said by the governments either of England or the United States.

THE PAMPERO.—The Jacksonville News says the claim of the Government against the arms, &c., supposed to have been taken from on board the Pampero, and seized by the custom-house officers, was set aside by the court, and the property restored to the claimants.

BREADSTUFFS TRADE.—The New York Shipping and Commercial List of Wednesday gives the following table of shipments of breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, for the present season, commencing on the 1st of September, 1851:

From	Flour. bbls.	Meal. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
New York—to Dec. 16	272,699	....	709,808	232,171
N. Orleans " 6	5,851	....	....	9,069
Philadelphia " 12	29,550	1680	54,606	1,500
Baltimore " 13	15,823	....	40,259	....
Boston " 13	10,136	....	....	....
Other ports " 6	5,100	....	22,000	18,077
Total	339,159	1680	826,667	260,817
Same time last year	539,924	2736	701,803	173,088
Increase	....	....	124,864	87,729
Decrease	200,765	1056	....	....

A census of Trinidad shows the population of the Island to be 68,600, of which number 35,631 are males, and 32,969 females

NEGROES IN MARYLAND.—We learn from a Maryland paper that an auctioneer sold in Easton, in that State, on last Wednesday, a lot of negroes at higher prices than any which have been sold in that place for a number of years. One man aged 22, sold for $1,025, and a boy 15 years old for $930.

[Telegraphic Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Reins of Government usurped by Louis Napoleon.

THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

Paris in a state of Siege—Arrest and Imprisonment of Thiers, Changarnier, and a number of Members of the Assembly.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing highly important intelligence from France. Below you have the main particulars, together with commercial news:

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is of the highest importance. *A coup d'etat* was made by Napoleon on the 2d inst. He seized the reins of government and dissolved the Assembly, declaring Paris in a state of siege. At the same time he made an appeal to the people to sustain him in his movements, the object of which was to arrest the monarchical tendency of the Assembly! His arrangements had been made with consummate skill and secrecy. During the night of the 1st inst., the whole thing was done before the public had intimation of the event. A new ministry was formed, a proclamation issued restoring universal suffrage, and proposing a new system of government, with the election by the people, *and the army* of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a Council of State, and a Legislature consisting of two Houses.

At day-light, Tuesday morning, the President's proclamation was found posted throughout the city, in which he advised the dispersion of the Assembly, and the institution of the new form of government alluded to above.

The election of a President, he proposes, shall take place during the present month, and he proposes to bow to the will of the people.

The whole plan was concocted and executed before the Assembly had the least idea of the intention of the President, an entire new Ministry, having been formed during the night.

Pending the election of President, Louis Napoleon proposes that the Executive power remain in his hands. He says that he had been forced into his present position by the course of his opponents in the Assembly. It is certain that Thiers, Changarnier and others of his opponents, had designed to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2nd inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter, when they and their principal friends were themselves arrested, and conveyed to Vincennes and confined.

When the members of the Assembly attempted to meet officially, they were ordered to disperse, and if they did not, they were arrested and imprisoned.—Two hundred members of the Assembly had been arrested, and many of them subsequently released. But all the principal leaders of the Opposition were in prison.

Three hundred of the members of the Assembly had given in their adhesion to the President's usurpation, and telegraphic dispatches from the departments, state that the President's proclamation had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. Subsequently, these reports were contradicted, and several barricades were erected in different quarters of the city; but they were speedily thrown down by the troops.

No other political news of special importance by this arrival.

Additional News.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.

Latest accounts from Paris state, that a bloody conflict had taken place between the people and the troops, in which the latter were victorious.

New outbreaks were, however, continually occurring in all parts of the city, and the troops were fired upon from the housetops of the citizens.

Accounts were generally favorable to the President; but several Generals had declared against him; and General Nieumyer was marching on Paris with four regiments to oppose the President and the army. The most intense excitement prevailed, and there was no telling to what extremity of bloodshed the conflicts between the people and the usurper's forces might be carried.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON has declined one-eigth of a penny. Breadstuffs have generally advanced. Canal Flour 19s. 6d.; Ohio 20s 6d. Corn has advanced 6d. Consols 96¾.

National Democratic Convention.

Our friend of the Wilmington Journal calls for an expression of opinion from this paper in regard to a Democratic National Convention. In regard to the expediency of holding such a Convention we have heretofore expressed the opinion that it should be held. We understand that the Democratic National Executive Committee will hold its meeting in Washington city on the 29th inst., for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Convention. In due time we shall be apprized of the Committee's action.—As the meeting of this committee is so nigh at hand, we think any action in relation to the appointment of delegates to the national convention, before the result of the consultation of the committee is known, unnecessary. When that action becomes known we shall have time enough to take the steps necessary to secure the representation of North Carolina in the Convention.

There are at this time many great and able men in the ranks of the democratic party; men who present high claims to the most distinguished office in the gift of the people. To reconcile these various claims, all will see that a national convention is both proper and necessary. And the importance of such a convention, and the necessity for the whole party to be represented in it, are enhanced by the consideration that ours is now beyond all questions the dominant party in the country. It is exceedingly probable that the nomination of the democratic national convention will be in effect the designation of a future President. Whether the nominee of the convention should be Cass, Douglass, Buchanan, or any other sound national democrat, we doubt not he will secure the united support of the party, and with that support he would scarcely fail of success.—*North Carolinian.*

A Suppressed Portion of Kossuth's Speech.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says that the following paragraph was in the manuscript of M. Kossuth's address at the Press Banquet, but for some reason, unknown to the Courier, was not delivered, nor was it allowed by its author to find its way into the report of more than one of the Courier's cotemporaries. It followed the paragraph alluding to "a systematic compound of the most foul calumnies," which had "appeared a considerable time ago, in certain New York papers." Here it is:

"But one curious incident I may perhaps be permitted to state, which must be entirely new to you.

"I was at Kutahia, a prisoner, when, several weeks before the alluded to article appeared in print here, I got, by the kindness of some brave friends from Vienna, via Constantinople, (mark well, gentlemen—from Vienna,) a manuscript with the intimation that it was a copy of the article which would appear in an American newspaper, the copy taken for my use by an honest man, in the very bureaus of the Austrian Ministry. I have shown the manuscript to my associates, several of whom being here can remember and testify to the curious fact; and indeed some weeks later the new article appeared in an American newspaper, and it is that very compound of misrepresentations and calumny to which I was alluding to. Now it is not mine to investigate this strange affinity between an 'independent' American journal and the secret cabinet of Austria; it may be quite an innocent incident. I only mention it as a contribution to the cabinet of curiosities of the world. Let it be; it is not worth while to dwell upon it."

To this the Courier and Enquirer adds:

"Here is a grave charge—a charge too grave to be overlooked. The Courier and Enquirer is one 'of the New York papers,' and therefore may be the one referred to. We have a right to demand, and do demand, of M. Kossuth, if the Courier and Enquirer was or was not the object of his reference."

The New York Herald, of yesterday, says:

"We learn that a correspondence passed yesterday between Col. Webb and Kossuth, relative to the suppressed passage of Kossuth's speech. Webb addressed a letter to Kossuth, the purport of which, we understand, was to ask whether the suppressed passage that had appeared in one journal, was his production, and whether the *Courier and Enquirer* was the paper rererred to. No satisfactory answer had been received up to a late hour last evening. Some further developments may be expected."

Senator Foote of Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Foote will leave Washington for Mississippi on Monday next. It is reported that he expects to be elected Senator in the place of Davis, by the Legislature, which will shortly assemble. He will then resign the Gubernatorial chair, and return to Washington in a few weeks.

Message of the President in Relation to the Prometheus Affair.

The following is the President's message, and the naval instructions, in the matter of the outrage upon the Prometheus, sent into the Senate on Wednesday:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 12th inst., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information the Executive may have received, respecting the firing into and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus, by a British vessel of war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast; and also what measures have been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and to vindicate the honor of the country.

In answer to this request, I submit to the Senate the accompanying extracts from a communication addressed to the Department of State, by Jos. L. White, as counsel of the American and Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, dated 2d inst. This communication is the source of the information received by the Executive in relation to the subject alluded to, and is presumed to be essentially correct in its statements of the facts. Upon receiving this communication, instructions, such as the occasion seemed to demand, were immediately dispatched to the minister of the United States in London. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the return of any answer to this dispatch from him; and, in my judgment, it would at the present moment be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate these instructions. A communication, however, of all the correspondence will be made to the Senate at the earliest moment at which a proper regard to the public interest will permit. At the same time instructions were given to Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, a copy of which, so far as they relate to the case of the Prometheus, is herewith transmitted to the Senate.

[Signed] MILLARD FILLMORE

Washington, Dec 15, 1851.

Sir—The President has learned that an English brig of war, the Express, lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, has recently fired upon the American steamer Prometheus, while in the act of departure from that harbor, and compelled them to pay certain demands alleged to be port charges, and claimed by persons professing to act under the authority of the local government. The particulars of the affair will be found in a letter of the agent of the Prometheus, already published in the newspapers of New York, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Whatever may have been the merits of the question between the Captain of the Prometheus and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no rights in the Government, or a vessel, of Great Britain to exercise any police supervision over American merchant vessels in Nicaragua or elsewhere, out of British Dominions.

On the contrary, the first articles of the convention between the United States and her Britanic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April 19th, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed, expressly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America. You will, therefore, as soon as the Saranac shall be in all respects ready for sea, proceed in her to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording protection to American commerce and interests on that coast against any such interference for the future, and on your arrival there you will notify the officer in command of her Britannic Majesty's naval force in that harbor, or on that coast, of the object of your visit; at the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the U. States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with Central America, and will faithfully maintain on their part the stipulations of the treaty already referred to.

* * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To Com. F. A. PARKER, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Pensacola.

From the Charleston Courier.

The American Prisoners in Spain.

We have been politely handed by B. F. DeBow, Esq., of this city, the subjoined letter, received by him from our Minister at the Court of Madrid, which we publish for the information of such as may have friends or relatives among the unfortunate members of the Lopez expedition, who have been transported to Spain:

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES,
MADRID, Nov. 17, 1851.

My Dear Sir: You may rest assured that no proper effort will be wanting on my part to obtain the release of your brother in-law, young E. Q. Bell, who was seduced into the ill-fated Lopez expedition.

The Government of the United States has also requested me to intercede in his behalf. But even without such request, it will be my greatest happiness to be in any degree instrumental in restoring to his afflicted mother and family, his country and friends, one who, though in an evil moment led astray by older and more artful men, seems possessed of so many generous and redeeming qualities. I will endeavor to secure the liberation of all the prisoners—which I think would be best for Spain, and I know would be most agreeable to the whole people of the United States—They have already been punished enough for their folly, and Spain has had *vengeance* enough too. The unfortunate affairs at New Orleans and elsewhere in the United States, in which Spain believes there has been great insult and outrage to her flag and injuries to her subjects, resident in the United States, have much complicated and added greatly to the difficulties of the release of these prisoners. If all cannot be soon discharged, I will then try for a few of the most meritorious and unfortunate of them for whose release my special intercession has been asked; and I repeat to you that among them your brother, and the son of a most distressed mother, shall have a conspicuous place in my efforts.

Yesterday I received a letter from the American Consul at Cadiz, informing me that the vessel, Primera de Guatemala, in which young Bell is mentioned in the papers as having sailed, had arrived at that port after 66 days passage from Havana; and it was uncertain when he wrote where she would be ordered for quarantine, whether to Vigo or Port Mahon, in the Mediterranean. I have taken all proper steps for communicating with the prisoners; and as soon as I know where they are destined, will forward the letters to young Bell. I shall, too, do all in my power to alleviate their hard fate, and would see them in person but for the great distance of this city from the coast—the difficulty of internal communication in this Peninsula, and the conviction that I can serve them better by remaining here where my pressing duties occupy all my time.

Say to the disconsolate mother and family of the unfortunate young man to be of good cheer and hope, and believe me, dear sir,

Very truly, yours,
D. M. BARRINGER.

To B. F. DEBOW, Esq., Charleston, S. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury recently published a circular, to which he appended the subjoined list of foreign currencies, the value of which has been fixed by law, and are not to be deviated from in assessing duties without the previous authority of that department:

France of France and Belgium	$0 18 6-10
Florin of Netherlands	40
Florin of Southern States of Germany	40
Guilder of Netherlands	40
Livre Tournois of France	18½
Lira of the Lombardo Venitian Kingdom	16
Lira of Tuscany	16
Lira of Sardinia	18 6-10
Milrea of Portugal	1 12
Milrea of Azores	83½
Mare Banco of Hamburg	35
Pound Sterling of Great Britain	4 84
Pound Sterling of British Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada	4 00
Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America	1 00
Pagoda of India	1 84
Real Vellon of Spain	5
Real Plate of Spain	10
Rupee Company	44½
Rupee of British India	44½
Specie dollar of Denmark	1 05
Rix dollar or Thaler of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany	69
Rix dollar of Bremen	75½
Rouble silver of Russia	75
Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway	1 06
Florin of Austria	48½
Ducat of Naples	80
Ounce of Cicily	2 40
Tael of China	1 48
Leghorn Livres	16

The population of St. John, N. B., is 22,934.

Thalian Association Block.

We have seen the block of North Carolina marble designed and prepared for the Washington Monument. The design, style and manner in which it has been executed, is highly creditable to the science and skill of the worthy artificer, Mr. James McClaranan, and the Association may be proud of so fine a specimen of workmanship.

Its length is three feet three and a half inches: its height two feet, and one foot thick.

The face of the block is recessed two and a half inches, admitting a prominent boldness, to its moulded margin, which margin is two and three-quarter inches in width, and composed of two distinct members; the outer one of which is a plane square one inch in width, and its inner member a quirk ovolo, alto relievo.

On the plane of the recess, and in its centre, is the head of Shakspeare, demi Relievo, most accurately and beautifully sculptured.

Over and around the head is formed a most beautiful and graceful arch of Ribands in five folds, and with letters nicely engraved and bronzed, bearing the following inscription:

Wilmington, North Carolina,
THALIAN ASSOCIATION.
Commercial, 20*th.*

Seaboard and Roanoke R. R. Bridge across Roanoke in Ashes!

This morning about 8 o'clock, the bridge across Roanoke, known as the "Weldon Toll Bridge," and a part of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, and in a little more than an hour, the whole bridge, upwards of 600 yards long, was burned to the water's edge.

This is truly a great misfortune. The Company had but recently repaired the bridge, at a very heavy expense, so that their train of cars could cross, and were in a fair way to realize the highest hopes of their friends. But alas! nothing now remains of that mighty structure, save the rack pillars to tell of its having ever existed.

This was one among the largest bridges in the United States, and the original cost of its construction exceeded $100,000. We have not been able to learn whether an insurance had been effected on it; we fear, however, there was none.

How the bridge caught on fire we have not been able to learn. It is supposed that the train which passed over about 7 o'clock this morning, set fire to some rotten timbers that were very dry and chaffy, which lay under the bridge, and from which the bridge itself took fire.—*Weldon Patriot.*

Reported Conspiracy in Holstein.

A letter from Hamburg, of the 23d, in the *Independence*, of Belgium, says:—

A grave event has taken place amongst the Austrian *corps d'armee* in Holstein. Many of the regiments composing it consist in great part of Hungarians, and amongst them are many young men of noble families, who are compelled by the Austrian government to serve as simple soldiers. In spite of the disasters drawn down on unfortunate Hungary by the revolution, these soldiers cannot repress the hatred which animates them, or their desire for a new revolution. The presence in England of the ex-dictator, Kossuth, and his violent diatribes against the Austrian government and dynasty, have greatly contributed of late to excite the sentiments of hatred of the Hungarian soldiers, and an armed revolt, of which the consequence would have been incalculable in the north, has been on the point of breaking out amongst them; but it has been prevented by the active surveillance of the superior officers of the Austrian battalions. An agent of Kossuth, and of the revolutionary propaganda of London, the Hungarian Count Potocki, who commanded a regiment at Comorn, during the revolution, was arrested the day before yesterday, by the military authorities of Rensburg. He had arrived from London, by way of Paris, under a false name. In his possession were found proclamations inciting the soldiers to revolt, and printed copies of the last public speeches in England by the ex-dictator. It was generally stated in the town, that many officers, (the number is said to be nineteen,) and a great number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, have also been arrested at Rensburg, for having been accomplices in the projected revolt. These arrests have been principally effected in the Schwarzenburg regiment, which is almost entirely composed of Hungarians, and which is at present in garrison in the fortress of Rensburg. It has been ascertained that the agent of Kossuth, aided by another Hungarian (Ruschak,) and who has also been arrested, has succeeded in organizing the revolt. In a stragetic point of view, the spot was well chosen. In possessing themselves of the fortress, the conspirators calculated that they would receive the support of a number of the dismissed officers and soldiers of the army of Holstein. A new insurrection in the two Duchies would have opened a vast field to the revolutionary exploits meditated by the European propaganda at London.—During the last three days, the electric telegraph has been exclusively occupied in transporting to Vienna the despatches of the Austrian commander-in-chief; even those of the stock exchange could not be sent. On receipt of this deplorable news at Vienna, General de Ramberg, an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was immediately sent off to examine the affair, and he has already arrived at Altona."

Amin Bey in Constantinople.

The Courier de Constantinople of the 15th of September last, under the head of "Miscellaneous News," publishes a paragraph, of which a friend has obligingly furnished us with the original and the following translation:

"On Friday his majesty, the Sultan, went to say his prayers in the mosque of Beckiktach. On Friday, the 5th of September, his majesty the Sultan, having gone through his devotions, returned to the Arsenal Library, where he examined a collection of various articles brought back from America by Emin Effendi, on the occasion of his late voyage to the United States, and consisting of about two hundred volumes of historical and scientific works; one hundred and fifty maritime and other charts; some models of cannon, gun-carriages, muskets and pistols, all fit for land and sea service; a complete collection of nautical and mathematical instruments—together with models of ships, machines, &c. His Imperial Majesty examined with much attention the beauty and finish of this collection, and appeared to be exceedingly well satisfied with them.

"All these objects are made to perfection, and it could not be otherwise; for it will be remembered that President Fillmore gave an order, that when Emin Effendi visited the arsenals and other establishments of the United States, everything should be placed at the disposal of this young officer which he should point out as being serviceable to the mission with which he was charged."

The Journal de Constantinople also speaks of Amin Bey's visit to the United States in terms very complimentary to our

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Fun among the Legislators.

A glance at the proceedings of Legislative bodies occasionally, will afford us ample cause of merriment for a season. Looking over the report of a Correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle, writing from Milledgeville, we have an account of a debate arising from the application of one Baxter Brown to be permitted to practice medicine, and charge for his performances, without going through the usual process of obtaining the sanction of a medical college. The reason given for the application is that the young applicant, though amply qualified, was quite too poor to incur the expense of getting a Sheepskin after the ordinary fashion. When the bill was introduced, a member moved to confer the same privileges, by amendment, on sundry other persons; another proposed further to amend by throwing the privilege open to all other citizens. A third improved upon this by a resolution submitting it to the citizens of Murry County, from which the petition came, to take a vote at the January election on the question of "Doctor or no Doctor." Mr Bailey, who introduced the petition, "hoped the House would'nt make fun of that Bill." He did'nt introduce it for any such purpose. Mr. Russell 'hoped the Bill would pass—he had other names to include in it. He had a petition from several hundred citizens in its favor? Mr. Allided 'had a counter petition; but it happened to be at his room.' He confessed, however, that according to his belief, his petition was got up through malice. Mr. Felton hoped that the House would'nt pass this Bill in a jest and thus turn loose a host of quacks upon the country. Mr Seward presumed that Mr. Felton was a regular doctor, but would venture to affirm, that regular doctor as he was, he could'nt tell how calomel acts upon the liver; why a blister produces strangnary of the bladder, or what is the operation of the nervous system. He was opposed to scientific quackery. He doubted whether they are any better qualified to practice medicine than many of those whom they examine. These scientific men go to your bedside and feel of your pulse and ask to see your tongue, and talk about Gastretis, Demulcents, Diagnosis, Diaphoretics, Dietics and Diuretics, and always wind up by giving you a dose of calomel. Away, I say, with all this scientific humbuggery.

Mr. Russell: My friend, preacher Richards, whose name appears in that bill, is a Root Doctor, and I believe he uses all kinds of roots. He is the only medical man within twenty miles of his residence, and he is therefore a useful man in that section of country — My constituents demand that he should have a legal right to practice medicine. We have no sheep-skins quartered amongst us. They never get up that high, and we must therefore patronize the Root Faculty.

Mr. Hill, of Troup: If the gentleman from Lumpkin will come down our way, we can spare him a cart load of thorough-breds.

Mr. Russell: I thank the gentleman from Troupe; but I don't think his stock would thrive in our climate. But I am serious in this matter. I want this bill to pass. The necessities of my constituents demand it. I can inform the gentleman from Cass, (Mr. Felton,) that there are medicines that are not patented, that sometimes kill. I guess that if the balance was struck, it would be found that the hifalutens had killed two to the Root Faculty's one. The Root fraternity are not apt to kill a man unless they take it into their heads to steam and sweat a fellow to death.

The Bill, we may add, passed the House, but in the morning—the members having, we suppose, recovered their sobriety—reconsidered it.

A Litter of Them.

It is not many years since a simple-minded unsophisticated young man, born and raised in an interior distrsct of Kentucky, yielded to his "manifest destiny" and took unto himself a companion for life—in other words, he married.

In the course of time a legitimate result followed; and one day at meridian, just as our hero had returned from his morning labors in the field, and divested of his hat and coat, was preparing for a cooling application of water to his heated hands and face, a pair of female arms were suddenly thrown around his neck—nearly strangling him in the act—whilst the cracked voice of his grandmother informed him that he was "a father." A loud whoop and various extravagant cavortings and jumps evinced young Manny's joy at the annoucement. Just then, another pair of arms seized him—those of his mother—and the ominous words, "another boy," were whispered in his ear. "Twins!" exclaimed our lord of creation, suddenly sobering down. "Yes, twins!" "By golly, that's coming it rather strong the first time!" exclaimed the father, becoming more and more serious and hanging out, on his countenance, signs of incipient alarm.

Here the door of the mysterious chamber again opened; a burly female form rushed out; another pair of fat, red female arms were extended—the whole mighty mass of flesh came rolling towards the "head of the family." He drew back, doubt and fear painted on his features. The human avalanche—it was that awful personage, the nurse—cornered our hero, despite his desperate efforts to get free, and folding him in her bear-like hug, cried out in an exultant tone: "Another boy!"

"Another!" exclaimed the Kentuckian, his eyes starting out of their sockets, his lower jaw drooping and the drops of perspiration rolling down his pale face: "Another! By golly, thar'll be a whole litter of 'em? Good bye, folks, I'm off from this place, sure!"

And at the word, he sprang over the piazza railing, hatless, coatless, dinnerless and unwashed, and the next moment was seen going through the corn field at a 'quarter heat' pace, his long yellow hair streaming in the wind, and every muscle and nerve evidently strained to the utmost to put 'tracks' between him and his new enemies. The last seen of him he was bounding into the woods, like a young deer with the hounds close at his heels.

It is a fact—a fixed one, too—that the three boys have grown up to manhood and are comfortably settled in life; but they never have seen or heard, since, of the man who ran away from a litter of babies.

N. O. Picayune.

The following are from the "Parisian Chat" of the Home Journal:

SHOULD A LADY HOLD UP HER DRESS IN THE STREET?—A very grave and difficult question. In the first place, a lady should never be seen in the streets in rainy or muddy weather. Then, to lift a dress gracefully is a great art, and done ungracefully, makes a woman ridiculous; but if she could, when she comes to a puddle, just gather the flowing skirt into her hand, revealing nothing beyond the top of the well-laced boot, and then spring over, we should opine that it were more graceful than to dabble with mud both boot and stocking. Still, to lift the robe in public is a dangerous experiment and is, from its artistic difficulty, more honored in the breach than in the observance.

HOW TO GET OUT OF A CARRIAGE.—How to get in is difficult, but of less importance, because if you stumble in, no one sees you, but some one who may happen to be in the carriage; but how to get out is so important, that we will illustrate it by a short diplomatic anecdote:

The princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, says M. Mercy d'Argenteou, an ambassador of the last century, having been desired by the empress of Austria to bring her three daughters to court, in order that her Imperial Majesty might choose one of them for a wife to one of her sons, drove up in her coach to the palace gate. Scarcely had they entered the presence when, before even speaking to them, the empress went up to the second daughter, and, taking her by the hand, said, I choose this young lady. The mother, astonished at the suddenness of her choice, inquired what had actuated it. I watched the young ladies get out of their carriage, said the empress.—Your eldest daughter stepped on her dress and only saved herself from falling by an awkward scramble; the youngest jumped from the coach to the ground without touching the steps; the second, just lifting her dress in front, so as she descended to show the point of her shoe, calmly stepped from the carriage to the ground, neither hurriedly nor stiffly, but with grace and dignity; she is fit to be an empress; her eldest sister is too awkward, her youngest too wild.

The *Census work* is highly interesting and instructive to the clerks engaged, many of whom have done nothing for months but add up columns of units, tens, and hundreds. "I would'nt mind it," said one of them to us, the other day, "if I could stop when I leave off; but I can't. Do what I may, go where I may, the addition is still going on; and my very dreams are mathematical. Last night, for instance, as my wife informs, me, after trying for a long time to forget the monotonous work, I at length fell off to sleep by footing up a column. 'Nine,' said I, 'nine and three is twelve, and five's seventeen, and thirteen's thirty, and nine's thirty-nine, and sixteen's fifty-five, and twelve's sixty-seven, and eleven's seventy-eight, and fifteen's ninety-three, and seven's ONE-HUN-DRED!—and away I went into a sleep as profound as the ghosts of thousands of ordinals would permit me to enjoy."

From the German of Theodore Korner.

The Five Oaks of Dallwitz.

'Tis evening; in the silent west
The rosy hues of daylight fade;
And here I lay me down to rest
Beneath your venerable shade,
Bright records of a better day,
Aged, but sacred from decay;
Still in your stately forms reside
Of ages past the grace and pride!

The Brave hath died—the Good hath sunk—
The Beautiful hath passed away—
Yet green each bough, and strong each trunk
Still smiles in evening's farewell ray!
Storms blew in vain, the leaves still spread
A bright crown on each aged head;
And yet methinks the branches sigh
"Farewell, the great of earth must die."

But ye have stood. Still bold and high,
And fresh, and strong, and undecayed!
When hath the pilgrim wandered by,
Nor rested in your quiet shade?
You mourn not when the sere leaves fall
At coming Winter's icy call;
They perish in their parent earth
They nurse the tree that gave them birth!

Emblems of ancient Saxon faith!
Our fathers, in our country's cause,
Thus died the patriot's holy death,
Died for her freedom and her laws.
In vain they died!—the storm hath passed
O'er Germany—her oaks stand fast,
Her people perished in the blast.

Kossuth for the Million.—To the Gentcel.

Swells, the higher walks that tread,
Sneer away—'tis underbred
To applaud the man who led
The mob of Hungary!

Now's your day, and now's your hour!
Threat'ning clouds no longer low'r;
Scornful—in your ease and power—
Of the people be.

Who will call Kossuth a knave?
Who traduce the good and brave?
Who will be that Russian slave,
But Gentility?

Who for Haynau's martial law,
Fiction's bow will boldly draw,
Cat with woman scratching claw
Here may live to see.

Smile at Exile's woes and pains!
Scoff at vanquish'd honor's claims,—
Keep your cool and quiet veins
From excitement free.

Only hearts of orders low
E'er with sympathy can glow,—
No, Superior Classes, no!
Fiddle-ol-de-dee!

On a Contrary Wife.—By Tim.

A waggish chap, whose vixen wife,
By drowning, lost her precious life,
Called out his neighbors all around
And told 'm that his spouse was drown'd
And, spite of search, could not be found;
He knew, he said, the very nook
Where she had tumbled in the brook,
And he had dragg'd along the shore,
Above the place, a mile or more.
"*Above* the place!" the people cried—
"Why, what d'ye mean?" the man replied,
"Of course you don't suppose I'd go
And waste the time to look *below*!
I've known the woman quite a spell,
And learnt her fashions tol'ble well—
Alive or dead, she'd go, I swow,
Against the current, any how!"

The Census Tables have made their appearance, and their results are such as to surprise persons. In regard to the "iron produced," it has been asserted the domestic consumption has fallen to 450.000 tons. Now, compare pig alone by the two census of 1840 and 1850.

Tons pig iron produced in the United States.

	1840.	1850.
Pennsylvania	98,395	285,702
All other States	188.508	279,053
Total tons	286,903	564,755
Add castings 1850		322,745
		887,500

So, then, the actual production of pig alone in 1850 doubled that of 1840. The price of American pig iron in 1840 was $33 per ton; it is now $21 per ton. Improved means of transportation to market and of production have caused the product to double at a lower price. Next to Pennsylvania, the most remarkable increase is in Maryland. The deliveries of iron on the canals and great avenues, it is said, show a larger production and consumption of iron than do the census returns.—*Balt. Sun, 12th inst.*

GIRLS ON ROLLERS.—It is stated that at a large beer drinking house in Berlin, Prussia, the customers are waited on by female skaters. The instant a customer takes his seat, one of the damsels darts from the end of the room, skims over the floor, describing graceful curves, and in a moment is at his side, and requests to know his wishes. One of these female waiters will collect a number of orders in her round, or carry her beer vessels to her customers without ruffling their snowy froth. The motions performed resemble skating, and strangers are likely to be deceived, but the act is performed by employing small iron rollers, set into the soles of strong, but neatly fitting boots. This is all the mystery.—It takes time and practice to execute the movements well, and the work is somewhat fatiguing. The floors over which they glide are made of very smooth hard boards.

The operations of the U. S. Mint for the week ending the 13th ult., were as follows:

	Deposits.	Coinage.	Payments.
Gold	$382.600	1,142.395	1,238,753
Silver	4.500	8,000	6,023
Total	$387.100	1.150.395	1,244,776

It is said that during the year 1850, there were fifty-three steamboats lost on the western waters, and sixty-four seriously injured. In these 700 persons lost their lives, and a million and a half of property was destroyed.—*Morgan Journal.*

This, observes the Louisville Democrat, is about the strongest argument in favor of railroads. The immense loss of property, to say nothing of the hundreds of human lives lost by accident upon the river, is sufficient to induce everybody to prefer the railroad system.

BLACK NOSES.—A resolution has been introduced to the Kentucky Legislature, which provides "that the keeper of the penitentiary shall procure a suitable chemical dye, such as will stain the cuticle or outer surface of the skin perfectly black, so that it cannot be washed off or in any way be removed until time shall wear it away, and nature furnish a new cuticle or surface; and that with this dye he shall have the nose of each male convict painted thoroughly black and renew the application as often as may be necessary to keep it so, until within one month of the expiration of his sentence, when it shall be discontinued for the purpose of permitting nature to restore the feature to its original hue, preparatory to the second advent of its owner into the world." Pike, of the Kentucky Flag, is in favor of the resolution with an amendment that the sheriff of each county be required to catch every delinquent newspaper subscriber in his bailiwick, and black his nose and keep it blacked until he pays up.

CURIOUS CASE OF ABANDONMENT.—Charles Shearer, a youth of seventeen, was brought up at Brooklyn, on the 28th ult., on a charge of abandoning his wife.—He compromised the matter by agreeing to allow her a dollar a week for her maintenance.

THE COMPROMISE IN ALABAMA.—A series of resolutions acquiescing as a finality in the compromise measures enacted by Congress, have been adopted by the Alabama Senate by a majority of two, the vote being 16 ayes to 14 nays.

The rogues of New-York now call at stores, with a request that the proprietor will subscribe for a ticket to a ball which they are getting up for Madame Kossuth. They have no tickets and ask no money; but the real object is to obtain names for forged checks, bank notes, orders, &c.

From an article in the Dublin *Nation*, written by George Fuller, a Catholic, it appears that thirteen out of the eighteen Roman Catholic Bishops of Hungary addressed a memorial to the King, in 1848, favoring the cause of Kossuth The five Bishops who did not sign the address were detained from the Convention by circumstances beyond their control.

OMNIBUS BUSINESS IN LONDON.—The number of omnibuses in the capital of Great Britian *is three thousand*, which are said to carry not less than 300,000,000 of passengers yearly, an amount equal to one third of the population of the world—employing 11,000 men, and working a capital of one million, with an anual expenditure of £400,000, or as much as all the stage coaches in the empire contributed before the establishment of railways.

A man is thirty years old before he has any settled thoughts of his fortune; it is not completed before fifty; he falls a building in his old age, and dies by the time his house is in a condition to be painted and glazed.

Ceuta.

The name of this Spanish possession, in North Africa, has become quite familiar to the readers of American newspapers since the condemnation of the Lopes captives, and particularly since the exile of Mr. Thrasher to the chain gang in that place. Few, however, know its topography and its relations to Spain.

Ceuta is on the coast of Africa, opposite Gibraltar, and is one of the pillars of Hercules, the Abyla, as known to the ancients, as Gibraltar Mons Calpe was the other. The two marked the western boundary of the world, the gate-way, beyond which all was waste and darkness. The town was called Septa, from seven hillocks, upon one of which it was built, and, in the course of time, the Roman Septa has become the Spanish Ceuta. It has been in the possession of Spain more than two hundred years, having been acquired from the Portuguese in 1640. The Portuguese had had it then more than two hundred years, having seized it from the Moors in 1415. The possession is yet a ground of resentment to the surrounding Moors. The city alone is under the Spanish government. Outside the wall's the Moors are strong, and maintain an attitude of hostility up to the gates. Videttes and patrolling parties keep constant watch upon each other, and assassinations are frequent, whenever a Spanish inhabitant gets beyond the protection of the guns. It is a little curious that Spain, which has mourned so long over the occupation of Gibraltar, on her own coast, by the English, should have compensated herself in some degree by taking from the Empire of Morocco, on the other side of the Strait, the corresponding African hill of Ceuta. During the war of the Spanish Succession, Ceuta was placed, for safe keeping from the French, in the hands of the English, and a number of English establishments grew up, of which the effects still continue. At the close of the war, the Emperor of Morocco wanted England, in return for his aid in furnishing them supplies to their armies in Spain, to assist him in recovering this port for himself, but England could not well urge this without consenting to give up Gibraltar.

Ceuta is a town, according to McCulloch, of about 9.227 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison. It forms a Spanish *presidio*, and is cut off from communication with the interior so perfectly, that it receives supplies from Spain, and gets its Morocco news by the Madrid newspapers. It is the Botany Bay of the Spaniards. The convicts of Spain are sent there to remain in depot until drafted out to work in the mines, or some public work in Spain. It is a mistake, we believe, that there are any quicksilver or other mines at Ceuta, in which the convicts work. Ceuta is only a place of transportation, where the criminals of Spain are sent into exile and imprisonment. There may be a regulation, and we think there is, that they be sent to work the Spanish mines, of which there are several of considerable extent in the Peninsula. Of these the principle are the lead mines in Granada, and the quicksilver mines at Almaden, in La Mancha. The destination of prisoners to the mines is not absolutely fixed by their condemnation to the chain gang in Ceuta, though this usually follows.

Urquhart, the British traveller, states that in 1848, two thousand of the convicts were sent off at once, to work on a canal in Castile. He adds, that there are remarkable facilities to escape, that the convicts outnumber the population, the town is accessible at every side, the sea open and boats all round. He praises the good order of the place; and gave the acting Governor at that time a high character for gentleness of character and humanity to the captives.

A Sharp Letter.

Mr. Samuel Gurney, the eminent Quaker merchant and philanthropist, has been engaged in a controversy with Gen. Sir Wm. Napier, upon the origin and conduct of the Caffre war. It grew out of some remarks made by Mr. Gurney, and two or three letters have been exchanged through the columns of the London Times. The letter is a model of wit and consciousness, and we copy it accordingly. It loses nothing by the Quaker style of speech which the General adopts in imitation of his antagonist:

TO MR. SAM'L GURNEY—*Respectable Friend*:

If the reporter of thy discourse has put words into thy mouth which were not uttered, he is to be blamed; and so far thou art exonerated from the charge of injustice; but thou dost again, without solid foundation, vilify military men, saying, "They are far too liable to look to the sword for the settlement of international disputes."

I say unto thee in reply, that since the days of Marlborough, military men have never had recourse at all to the sword for the settlement of international disputes, and it is not becoming to charge them with it as an offence.

Mark, Friend, political and commercial men they are who have always had recourse to the sword. The political men declare war, and generally for commercial interests; but when the nation is thus embroiled with its neighbors the soldier saves it from danger. He draws the sword at the command of his country, but he has nothing to do with the sin, if it be one, of having "recourse to the sword for the settlement of international disputes." He fights sternly to save the nation from the consequences of its own act, namely—declaring war; but he loves not war. Why should he? What does he gain by it? Death, wounds, pain, disease, premature old age and poverty, and insult when his services are no longer in request. Is it justice, Friend? Is it creditable?

Thou hast said, "Military men are far too liable to look to the sword," meaning, of course, more liable than politicians and commercial men Was George Grenville, whose stamp act produced the American War of Independence, a military man?

Was Mr. Pitt, who made the long war with France, a military man?

Was the Honorable Company of Traders, which from a factory on the Hooghly, extended its bounds by wars to mighty empire, composed of military or commercial men?

Was Warren Hastings a military Governor? Was Lord Wellesley one? Was it a military Governor who declared war against China to enable iron headed old rats to smuggle opium, in defiance of the laws of that great state and of morality?

Were they military Governors who commenced the Affghan war, the Punjaub war? Were those military or commercial men who established and carried on the slave trade with all its African wars—that trade which has recently been declared by Lord Palmerston to be unapproachable in atrocity, though all other crimes of all nations, in all times, were heaped together for the comparison?

And think not, Friend, though I have confined my justification of military Governors to Sir George Napier, that he only can claim exemption from thy censures Inquire and thou wilt find it not so. Cease, therefore, if thou wouldst be counted amongst the just, to vilify soldiers. And, Friend, thou hast not yet answered my question—What manner of men be they who supply the Caffres with arms and ammunition?

W. NAPIER, Lieut. Gen'l.

HOG TRADE.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that the number of hogs received in that city up to Tuesday last, was 159.816, against 99,596 to the same period last year—being an increase of 60,220. This does not include the number which may be in the pens on the other side of the river. The sales on the 11th instant comprised 1669 head, at $4 50 a 4 60.

A FINE EAR FOR MUSIC.—Two Irishmen in crossing a field not a hundred miles from this place, came in contact with a jack, who was making "daylight hideous" with his unearthly braying. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment, but turning to Pat, who seemed as much enraptured with the song as himself, remarked, "It's a fine large ear that bird has for music, Pat, but sure he's got a wonderful cowld."

The Boston Journal states that a long experience of the Coast Survey, with some dozen different lines of telegraph, establishes the fact that the velocity of the galvanic current is about 15,400 miles per second.—the time of transit between Boston and Bangor was recently measured, and the result was that the time occupied in the transmission was *one-sixteenth thousandth of a second*, and that the velocity of the galvanic current was at the rate of 16,000 miles per second, which is about 600 miles per second more than the average of other experiments.

On the 9th ult., the anniversary of the execution of Robert Blum at Vienna, black-edged placards were found posted on the street corners of Creaden, containing the words "*Robert Blum lives!*" The police have endeavored in vain to discover those who put them up. In Frankfort-on-the-Maine, on the same day, two black flags were found erected on an island of the river, containing the inscription: "*Blum lives*—Kossuth lifts the cover from his tomb—the day for unity and freedom's fight is dawning!"

The first Bloomer, Punch thinks, was Joan of Arc, who wore a short tunic, with tights, and was otherwise clad in *mail attire*.

Letters of an Exile.—Private Life of the Mussulmans.

Utterly deprived of any means of communicating with the outer world, whether from books or conversation, the Asiatic subjects of the Crescent know nothing of what happens at a few miles distance from their own roof, and are hopelessly ignorant of the existence of science, art, and industry. They have no idea of their inferiority to other nations, and I was more than once asked if, in my country, we knew how to plant corn, and gather hay. When I tried to show them some more simple and appropriate way of executing their fatiguing tasks, they wondered at my interference, and smiled rather good-naturedly at me, as if to say: "you are a well meaning person, and we are not vexed with you for your trouble, but be assured, we know much better."

Nations progress in civilization as if they were members of one single individual, helping each other, with each other's strength and *gifts*, so that the steps once traced by one have no need of being repeated by the other. But the Ottoman Empire has no share in that providential partnership; what is discovered, tried, and perfected in the rest of the world, is unknown to it, and to keep its place upon the same platform with its civilized neighbors, it ought to possess in itself the whole mass of talent, activity, wisdom and perseverance which is distributed among the other inhabitants of the world. That such is not the case needs no demonstration.

But the consequence of such utter ignorance is not limited to the most absolute incapacity to proceed in the path of civilization, it has a morbid and deleterious effect upon the moral faculties of the Osmanli. A stranger to art and industry, unmoved even by curiosity, since he is ignorant that there are things worth knowing, his life is but the waking dream of a half-alive intelligence.

Asia-Minor is formed of many successive wildernesses, only enlivened (if it can be called enlivening) by here and there a wretched abode containing soldiers that the vigilance of the Government destines to the security of travelers, or by some still more miserable cabins in which whole families reside. In each hut one dirty kennel is occupied by the women; another still dirtier by the men. But of the wretchedness of Turkish abodes I will speak later; and, besides what is the want of every material comfort, to the dreariness resulting from intellectual darkness?

These, of course, are country families, and live upon the fruits of the soil; but such fruits are scanty, though easily obtained. Some gruel and straw for their horses and cows; some gruel, salad and melons for themselves; two or three hours work a day during four or five weeks every year are sufficient to extract all they require, from one of the richest soils in the world. The soldiers, dispersed through the valleys and the mountains, are still more unoccupied. When a caravan passes, or a few solitary travelers, one, two or three of the *Zappeties* start from their couches, light the matches of their carbines, and escort the travelers through that part of the road which is reported dangerous. They get a few *piastres*, and, going back to their barracks, re-assume the mournful course of their lives. Something heavy and desolate rests upon my heart when I contemplate these strongly-built and dark-complexioned men, the very image of corpereal strength and moral firmness, seated upon the ground, their legs bent under them, their eyes stupidly fixed on vacancy, their pipes in their mouths, without uttering a word or executing a movement, equally destitute of thoughts or feelings, and when I think that from their childhood to their old age, not one day has been or will be better filled up than another.

Travelers, historians and philosophers, have sought for an explanation of the strange torpor of the Oriental mind in the narcotic influence of tobacco and opium; but I am rather inclined to consider the effects of those two plants as a mitigation to the utter tedium which such a life must necassarily inspire even in the least gifted of human creatures.

The real, the only reason for the total inaction of the Oriental people is the want of excitement; thus the use of tobacco, of opium, and perhaps of coffee, taking from them the consciousness of the slowly passing time and of the unvarying monotony of their existence, preserves them from the despair to which, but for this, they would be victims.

The observation of his religious duties is another relief for the wearied Mussulman. Five times a day he stands upon his legs, deposits his pipe in a corner, washes his feet, his hands, his arms, his face, neck and head, previous to kneeling down. He turns his face toward Mecca, and repeats the sacred formula.—They do not pray as we do, since their creed as to the predestination of all human affairs prevents them from entertaining any confidence in the effect of supplications. Their orisons are a series of exclamations concerning the Divine attributes, and the perfections of the Prophet, accompanied by the repetition of some verses of the Koran, as if they wished to let God and His Prophet know that the immortal Book is not forgotten by the faithful. Nor is this all; the Ramazan, the Mahommedan Lent, is a cruel period in every Mussulman's life, and at the end of it the attenuated faster must return with a new zest to his ordinary fare, and experience a delightful feeling of relief in the coarse routine of his stupid existence. During that cruel Ramazan (one month) every Mussulman fasts from the rising to the setting of the sun, and when Ramazan happens to fall in the Summer, as it does now, not a man, after his tenth year—let him be in good or in bad health, a working or a sedentary man—dares to eat a single morsel or drink a drop of water during sixteen or seventeen hours.

What can they do to help themselves? Sleep during the whole day; and so they do—getting up when the sun is set, and filling their stomachs as much as they can during the hours of night. I know several individuals so afraid of enduring the torturing pangs of sixteen hours' continuous hunger, that they are never satisfied with the precautions taken against these, and as long as darkness endures, go back and back again to their victuals, as the besieged goes round his fortifications to assure himself that they are in good order and well defended.

As soon, however, as the sun has risen in the East, every faithful Mussulman ties his band round his waist, and remains in the most complete immobility till it is night again, not daring to move or speak for fear of awakening his sleeping appetite. Only think how the inhabitants of the agricultural districts accomplish their daily and most necessary labors, when Ramazan happens to fall in the reaping season. The corn gets dry upon its ears and falls upon the parched soil; the silk-worms perish for want of care; the vines are not pruned, everything goes to ruin and decay.

Sir Walter Scott's Last Effort.

At an advanced period of life, Sir Walter Scott, struck with misfortune, entered into an engagement to liquidate, by his literary exertions, a debt of £128,000. Scott staked his character and reputation upon the fulfilment of his last engagement. He entered with characteristic ardor upon his task, and amid the pressure of increasing age and infirmity, never lost sight of his anticipated reward.

In seven years Scott had paid all but one sixth of his enormous load of debt. The prize was within view—independence seemed almost in his grasp—but he had overtasked his strength, and disease, soon to be followed by death, came, like an armed man, and closed the superhuman struggle. When will the annals of literature record such an instance of heroic determination, under such adverse circumstances, united to the highest creative genius, and crowned with such marvelous results?

An announcement is made in the London *Times* of the intended creation of a fourth Presidency in India, and a proposal to remove the seat of Government from Calcutta to Lahore. The new province is to be constituted by the spacious province of the Punjaub, to which, on the east, it will annex the broad districts of Agra and Bengal, up to the banks of the Sone, embracing the populous and important cities of Allahabad and Benares. To the south-west it will include the anomalous appanage of Scinde, and will thus extend itself from the Hindoo Kosh to the mouths of the Indus, and from the mountains of Beloochistan to the plains of the Ganges.

The pre-payment of letter postage would be a fruitful subject for poets to display their talents upon.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

That's a fact. We've been looking these ten years for some lofty subject on which to expend our genius. So here it goes:

The man that now a days will write,
And not prepay his letter,
Is worse than the heathens are,
What don't know any better;
And if you take a fine tooth comb,
And rake down 'all creation,'
You couldn't find a meaner man
In this ere mighty nation.

American Mechanic.

The Macon Citizen notices the fact that "the first Shad taken at Savannah the present season" was served up at the Lanier House, in that city, on Thursday last.

Having more than one wife at a time, at Salt Lake, is now called *Brigamy*.

Don't you think my execution of Othello a capital performance? It is in my line is it not?" asked an eminent tragedian of Cooke. "Why yes, replied the provoking punster, "all *executions* may be considered capital performances; and your performance of Othello is certainly one of that class, for you *execute* him, in your line, so effectually that as soon as you lay hands upon him, he *is no Moor*."—*Donnohn.*

It is reported that there are rumors at Washington of another secret Cuban expedition being arranged, and it is said that a million of dollars have already been contributed. The chief agents and actors are stated to be now in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, working silently and subterraneously.

DIED.

In Wilson, Edgecombe county, N. C., on the 20th inst., PHILIP B. BRADY. He was a native of Maryland, and has relations near Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Papers in the State please copy.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	$ 11	a $	12
Middlings,	00	a	11½
Shoulders,	00	a	11
Hog round,	00	a	00
Western,	7	a	10½
BEANS, per bush.			
White,		a 1	25
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	18	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00	00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0	00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 4	50
COTTON,			
Per lb	nom	0 a	7½
CORN,			
Per bushel,		a	00
Meal, bush	75	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	8	a	9½
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10	a	10½
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	20	a	25
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	37½	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	5 00	a	7 50
Baltimore,	4 25	a	5 00
Fayetteville,	4 25	a	5 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	00
Eastern,	0 00	a	00
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	00	a	12
Western,	10	a	10½
LIME, per barrel.			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a	00 00
Wide do.	0 00	a	8 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	33	a	34
Gin,	34	a	35
Whiskey, rec.	26	a	27
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40
Peach do.	none	a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	00	a	00
New Orleans	30	a	33
MACKEREL, per bbl.			
No. 3,	6 00	a	0 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	6 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a	3¾

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 15
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	0 00	a	1 70
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 85	a	0 90
Spts Turp., per gallon,	29	a	00
Varnish, per gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.,	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	0 90
Black Eye,	00	a	80
Cow,	75	a	0 00
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	00 00	a 17	00
Prime,	00 00	a 15	00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl	00	a	2 50
Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	15	a	25
Do. dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	50	a	75
Do. dead lb	10	a	0 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean,	3 00	a	0 00
Rough, bush.,	00	a	75
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	16
Liv'pl sack,	00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	3 00	a	0 00
Contract,	0 00	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.	12	a	25
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel,			
rough,	00 00	a 00	00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	a 10	00
R. O. hhd.,			
dressed,	00 00	a 00	00
Do. rough,	00 00	a 00	00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7¾
Porto Rico,	5¾	a	7½
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	10¼	a	11
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a 00	00
Mill, prime	0 00	a 00	00
Do ord'y,	8 00	a 9	50
Do. inf'r,	0 00	a 0	00
TALLOW,			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30	a $	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross		a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	00	a 1	25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	a	35
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	a	00
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	00
Lumber, per M.,	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FROM THE 18TH TO THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1851.

BACON—We know of nothing doing in bacon, and quotations must be considered as merely nominal.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be very well supplied, and our figures are without change.

COTTON—A small lot is reported to have been sold a few days since, at 7¼ cents per lb.

CORN—There has been no receipts for several days, and stock is growing light. Meal sells as it arrives, at about quotations.

NAVAL STORES.—The sales of Turpentine since last Thursday have reached about 2,181 barrels, at $2 15 for soft and 1 15 for hard, closing to-day with a sale of 150 bbls., all hard, in a dry state or from boat, at $1 20 for hard. The operations in Spirits Turpentine have been very light and confined to small, scattering lots, at 29 cents per gallon. The sales of Rosin have also been light. We note sales of about 200 bbls. common at 90 cents, and 40 do

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 22, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞The present session of Congress promises to be comparatively dull. Attempts may perhaps be made to revive the sectional squabble, but they will be mostly unsuccessful, as will also be the anticipated effort for a change in our tariff and revenue laws.—The overflowing state of the public Treasury is ominous of all sorts of extravagance, and innumerable schemes will, no doubt, be put on foot for relieving the plethora of Uncle Sam's pockets, by transferring the contents to those of private speculators. Some of these may be successful. A bill for a Mint in California has already passed the Senate. We presume it will pass the House. It may perhaps be a good move, though we question much if the Navy Yard and Mint at San Francisco do not cost considerably more than they come to. New York will also push for a Mint, and the Pennsylvania influence, backed to some extent by the South, will oppose it, perhaps successfully. All manner of steamship lines from New York to all imaginable places will be asking assistance from Congress. By the way, New York receives *all* the assistance in that way. We know of no other port that gets any, worth mentioning. No doubt a most vehement effort will be made to obtain appropriations for various schemes of internal improvement, most of which will fail.—The public lands are the grand capital of electioneering at the West, and we should not be surprised if attempts were made to appropriate the most of them for the purpose of constructing internal improvements in the States in which they are located. We fear that the time is rapidly approaching, when the national patrimony will be squandered away, without producing any effect beyond the demoralization of those who receive it without due equivalent. The large democratic majority may restrain these things, but with an overflowing treasury, there is always danger of extravagance and corruption.

☞There is no satisfying the Observer about the caucuses. Of course, it will discover something to find fault with, and we would not, if we could, deprive it of so necessary a source of enjoyment. We think the public understand fully this caucus and compromise matter. Every body knows that the Georgia platform became that of the majority of the Southern States. The resolutions of the Georgia convention expressed acquiescence in the compromise, upon the ground that under all the circumstances the State could accept it consistently with her honor, not because it met her cordial approval. Such, we believe, was the farthest that any Southern State went upon the compromise. It acquiesced in, but did not cordially approve. The resolution introduced in the Democratic caucus by Mr. Polk, expressed cordial approval. Not a member of the caucus desired or expressed a desire to disturb the compromise, but many of them had voted against it, and while they regarded it as final could not still be so inconsistent as to say that they cordially approved measures, some of which they had resisted, nor were they in such a desperate strait as their opponents, who, having no other chance, jumped upon the compromise incontinently, after having opposed all in it of any value at the time when opposition or support really meant something. But the thing is so glaring now that even the neutral press is speaking out against this humbug compromise test, as witness the Baltimore Sun, quoted in this paper of the 15th.

The Wilmington Journal is very fond of telling its "benighted readers" that the whig party is "broken up," "dead and buried." We doubt not that many of its readers believe it, however little the editor himself does. If the Journal would tell them that Gen. Jackson is to be the democratic candidate for the next Presidency, they would doubtless be equally credulous.—*Fayetteville Observer, 18th inst.*

There's a precious piece for you, isn't it? Just read it over once more and admire it. Contemplate the respectful tone of its reference to the majority of the people of the Seventh District, whom we are happy to class among our "benighted readers." It is purely democratic and republican, is it not? Out upon such miserable arrogance and insulting Federalism as that which prompted the characteristic paragraph we have quoted from the Observer. We are, Heaven knows, no demagogue, and would scorn to appeal to social prejudices, or endeavor to make capital by mixing them up with political parties or questions, but we see so much of this cool contempt, this personal sneering at the great body of the democratic people, in the columns of the so-called whig press, that little as we are disposed to apply unwelcome titles to persons or parties, we are constrained to believe and call such presses Federalist and Tory in the extreme. If the great body of our readers place confidence in our statements, and we are proud to believe that they do, it is because they have found in us a determination to state matters fairly and faithfully, and to the best of our knowledge; and to make no assertion without a certainty of being borne out by the circumstances and results. It is about time that men of all parties should sternly rebuke such sneering, both open and covert, at fully one half of their fellow citizens. Many of our readers are whigs—in the town of Wilmington, about one-half—and we know that they, equally with the members of our own party, will coincide with us in the opinions we have here expressed.

☞We like that idea from a western paper, about blacking the noses of delinquent newspaper subscribers, although we are afraid that it might interfere somewhat with the physical beauty of a goodly number of our patrons. Walk up to the Captain's office, gentlemen, and settle your tickets, and your noses shan't be blacked. The first of January is at hand, and oh, how we want money!

From Havana.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston, on Thursday morning, from Havana, which port she left on the 15th inst. Judge Sharkey, the new U. S. Consul arrived at Havana, on the 12th, in the steamship Philadelphia. Mr. Owens, the late Consul, came passenger in the Isabel. There is no additional news of any importance. The markets will be found under the proper head.

The Policy of Non-Intervention.

There can be no doubt the policy of total non-intervention in European affairs has been bequeathed to us by the founders of our republic, but it is a great mistake to suppose as some appear to do that it is a matter of constitutional obligation, or that Kossuth in counselling a change of that policy counsels any violation of that sacred instrument. It is a matter of policy and expediency, coming to us with the sanction of high authority, but not that of the constitution.

We learn that William Hunter, Esq, chief clerk in the Department of State, was despatched to New York yesterday, bearing to Louis Kossuth the resolution of Congress giving to him, in behalf of the people of the United States, a cordial welcome to the capital and the country.—*Union, 17th inst.*

The Pampero Condemned.

The Jacksonville (Florida) News, of Saturday last, says:

"We have just learned that the U. S. Court at St. Augustine has condemned the Pampero under the Neutrality Act of 1818, and also under the Revenue Law. She will be sold about the 30th of January next."

The government seems to have been more successfull and more vigorous in the pursuit of such cases against its own citizens, than it has been in their defence, as illustrated in the late Spanish outrage on Mr. Thrasher. It certainly has had better success than in the prosecution of the treason and rescue cases in Philadelphia and Boston. But it is a great world, and this is the way of it. There is a good time a coming, perhaps, but not while honorable Senators stand up in their place, and propose to couple an American courtesy to a distinguished guest, with an implied *apology* to Russia and Austria, as Mr. Berrien did, being sustained the whole time by Messrs. Badger, Underwood and others, among whom we were sorry to recognise a nominal democrat or two. We ought, by all means, to respect others, but it is high time that we should respect ourselves sufficiently to punish Spanish outrage, and repudiate Austrian or Russian dictation in the bestowal of our national courtesy. The whole vigor of the Executive is shown in the condemnation of the Pampero.

They had snow-balling in Charleston on Wednesday last, and even some attempts at sleighing. The former was capital, the latter very poor. It was exceedingly cold here last night, but we have had no snow, beyond a mere sprinkling; a sort of sickly attempt, which proved a failure.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The Democratic Caucus.

As farther proof of the misrepresentation, by the whig press, of the actions and motives of the democratic caucus at Washington, we ask attention to the following letter of Mr. Jackson, a member of Congress, from Georgia, originally opposed to the Compromise. It will be seen that he not only acquiesces in it, but at the proper time is willing to support a resolution expressing the "finality" of the compromise honestly executed. We cannot doubt that the whole democratic party substantially occupies the same platform.

In connection with this subject, we are pleased to see the following appeal from the Florence (Alabama) Gazette, a staunch supporter of the compromise and recently an organ of the "Union" party:

A Word to Union Democrats.—We hope those Union Democrats with whom we co-operated last summer in the great struggle that was then going on, will watch with circumspection the progress of affairs. During the late canvass, we claimed to be the true, the old pannel Jackson democracy, and it behooves us now to act in such a manner as not to compromit our political integrity. We see that an effort is being made by some of our Union friends to organize a regular Union party. This is all fudge. There never will be but two great political parties in the country. As long as there was any necessity for it, we maintained that the friends of the Union should act in concert, but as the question which created a Union and Disunion party, has ceased to exist, there is certainly no necessity for a regularly organized Union party.

To the Editors of the Georgian:

Washington City, Dec. 6.

Gentlemen:—The newspapers containing much animadversion upon the course pursued by the late Democratic caucus in relation to the Compromise measures, and my own humble name having been prominently used in a gazette of this city in its strictures, I consider it proper to state, through your columns, by your kind permission, that I attended that caucus solely for the purpose of aiding in the nomination of officers of the House. I desired to vote for the nominations of Messrs. Boyd and Forney, as Speaker and as Clerk—two of the most decided Compromise men in the Union; not because I approve the Compromise, (which I may never do,) but because I believed it to be the wish of the people of Georgia that they should be elected. I did not go to the caucus to vote down resolutions of any kind; and I am ready to support in my place in the House of Representatives, a resolution expressing the "finality" of the Compromise honestly executed. I had no objection to the terms or spirit of the resolution offered by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, in the Democratic meeting—was willing to vote for it, then, and am so now. But I believed, with a considerable majority of the members convened, that it would be better to take no action upon it, confining attention to the approaching organization of the House, and leaving to the Baltimore Convention the expression of opinion of the National Democratic Party. I do not doubt that the Convention will, almost with unanimity, sustain the Compromise, and present candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in whose favor the Southern people may safely cast their suffrages.

In deference to the will of Georgia, I expect to give no vote, during the time I may remain here, conflicting, in any degree, with the Compromise laws. I wish them to be faithfully observed, and their merits fully tested; and no citizeen will rejoice more than myself if all the good shall result from them which the people of Georgia anticipate.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
JOSEPH W. JACKSON.

Sound Sentiments well Expressed.

The State of Indiana is thoroughly democratic and conservative, in her representation in the State and Federal Councils. The following is the conclusion of the message of her able Governor:

Throughout the past year, peace and harmony between the various sections of the Union have been gradually and firmly established. The great disturbing questions which for a time threatened results, the ultimate issue of which no man could foresee, have been put to rest, and with it the heart-burnings and sectional recriminations which it brought in its train. Our present tranquility is the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of the measures of adjustment adopted by the last Congress.

The high conservative ground maintained by our State, is shown in the fact that we support no man who favors agitation. Our people want peace, and they esteem no sacrifice, short of that of principle, too great to secure it.

Indiana holds him an enemy to the well-being of this Republic who pursues any course tending to widen the breach between the North and South.—Minor questions sink into insignificance compared to the great paramount duty of every American citizen, the preservation of the integrity of the Union.

Each and all of the laws constituting that Compromise, which has been as oil cast upon the troubled waters, are assented to, and have been carried out, so far as they apply to us, in word and letter, according to the strictest judicial construction, by the citizens of our State. This has been done cordially, and with as near an approach to hearty unanimity as any measure enacted to reconcile similar sectional differences can ever be expected to receive.

Indiana desires to see the Compromise made under the Constitution, and expressly framed to carry into effect its provisions, remain undisturbed. She says to the South, as well as to the North, that these measures must stand—that this sectional controversy must not again be opened up, that time, as an element which enters into everything that is valuable, must test their wisdom and efficacy—that from whatever quarter of the Union efforts shall be made to revive this sectional agitation, Indiana is against it.

She favors not, nor will she by her voters countenance those who favor the opening afresh, in any manner, under any pretence, the questions so recently and so happily disposed of, let us hope forever. Our duty is plain, *abide by the past, sustain the measures faithfully, cease the agitation, and trust for the future to the intelligence and patriotism of the people under the guidance of Providence.*

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

December 2d, 1851.

Their Liabilities.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial say that the liabilities of Harnden and Co. in Great Britain, who recently suspended, are supposed to range between £60,000 and £80,000, of which about £12,000 consist of small drafts in the hands of poor Irish people and others who have received them from their connections in America. The forwarding and passenger business, it is stated, will still be carried on by Mr. James Baines, who has hitherto acted as agent for the firm.

Agricultural Meeting in Beaufort County.

Pursuant to previous notice a large and respectable portion of the farmers, professional men and others, belonging to Beaufort and other counties, assembled at the Court House in the Town of Washington, on the evening of November the 19th, 1851. It was the week of Beaufort Superior Court, and much general interest was manifested in the meeting and a fine spirit prevailed, a determination that something must be done, some new steps taken to improve and elevate the farming interests of North Carolina. To arouse the farmers to a better appreciation of their calling and interests—to give strength to the Beaufort county Agricultural Society, and to induce farmers to wake up from their slumbering energies, improve their impoverished soils, and reclaim their rich uncleared and undrained lands, embraced the objects of this meeting.

On motion, Benj. Runyon, Esq., of Washington, was called to the Chair, and Dr. Satchwell, of New Hanover, appointed Secretary.

Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Bath, was then called upon. He entertained the meeting with a very sensible, eloquent speech—spoke at length of the backward and unworthy condition of the farming classes of North Carolina—showed the importance and necessity of a union of the farmers for the sake of farming—referred with mortified pride to the great want of interest taken by the farmers of the State in Agricultural Societies and Agricultural Journals—spoke in patriotic strains of what his old native Edgecombe was doing in farming, by associated effort and more enlightened system of farming, and appealed with much spirit and effect to the farmers of Beaufort, to do likewise. His address was well received, and gained him much applause. He gave an interesting account also of his observations in his recent agricultural tour to Maryland; and his attendance upon the late agricultural fair of that State. This speech of the Doctor, in conjuction with his well known practical skill as a farmer, evinced very clearly, that if the farmers of the Eastern part of the State had a few such in their ranks, a better and brighter day would soon dawn upon them.

James Joyner, Esq., was then called up, and he responded in an imposing, able and effective speech. He spoke with eloquence of the attachment which North Carolinians should have for the State—appealed to the young men to cultivate, assiduously, devotedly foster the feeling of State pride, and that instead of leaving the "parent hive to swarm in the valleys of the west," and going off on a wild goose chase to hunt for California gold, let them rather remain at home and develop the rich mines of wealth and prosperity, which exist in a large and unexplored extent in our own State. He alluded to the lamentable want of enterprise and energy among our people—so necessary to develop the vast commercial, agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State; set forth in sorrowful colors the great lethargy and backwardness of North Carolina in everything, and depicted in glowing strains what she ought to be and can be made. He urged the farmers to unite, to read farming papers, to explore their marl beds so easily transformed by scientific farming, into go'd coin, and to avail themselves of the improvements of the times. Though a lawyer, he said, with but little experience in farming, his speech was nevertheless stirring and to the purpose, and well calculated to further the objects of the meeting.

F. B. Satterthwaite, Esq., of Pitt, was then called upon, and spoke in his usually interesting and forcible manner. He reviewed in an able manner, the causes which have retarded the advancement of the old North State, and which have fallen with such injurious effects upon the agricultural interest—adverted to the deplorable dependence of Southern farmers, especially of this State, upon the North for farming implements and articles of subsistence, which can be as well, and ought to be, made and raised at home.—illustrated in a practical way the great value of marling and manuring, and showed that the farmers, as all other trades and professions are doing, must organize and bring about concert of action, if they would be true to themselves as a class. His address was practical, and eloquent, and well received.

Dr. Satchwell then introduced the following Preamble and Resolution, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, There are over two hundred and twenty thousand persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in North Carolina, and yet this immense class which affords the life-blood of all other trades and professions, has no especial organ in the State to explain their interests, make known their claims, and to stand forth as their exponent and representative; and whereas, the awakening spirit of agricultural reform and improvement, especially in the Eastern portion of the State, demands the establishment and efficient support of an agricultural Journal of our own, devoted to the farming interests of the State, and suited to the soil and climate and wants of our people:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the proposal of Dr. John F. Tompkins to establish an agricultural journal in the town of Bath meets with the entire approbation of this meeting, and that his sterling energy, talents, public spirit, and practical skill and experience in farming, render him well qualified to conduct such a journal. This meeting recommends him and the enterprize to the favor and liberal patronage of the farmers and to all others interested.

Very appropriate remarks were then made by S. S. Simmons, Esq., of Tyrrell, James B. Marsh, Esq., of Beaufort, and others, all approving of the proposed journal, and pledging themselves to use their efforts to encourage this awakened attention to agriculture.

The good effects of meetings of this kind were very manifest. A new spirit of enquiry and investigation has at least been produced among the farmers of Beaufort.

Probably no larger agricultural meeting was ever held in the State. The people seem to see the force of the truth that they must either move, or improve, or starve. And when, as the speakers said, our vast resources are considered, when the many and great manufacturing, commercial and agricultural elements and advantages which a bountiful creator has every where spread profusely around us, are borne in mind, every suggestion of policy and state pride, all those endearments and fond associations which cluster around that sacred word home, appeal strongly to our citizens to remain at home, and avail themselves of these natural benefits. They call upon our men to stop this tide of emigration, now constantly draining our State of her vitality. Let this be done, said the speakers, let our citizens be content to remain on the soil of their birth, let them but have the will, and the industry and enterprize to make a wise use and improvement of these rich treasures which nature everywhere offers to them, and in a few years North Carolina would be one of the most prosperous, as she has always claimed to be one of the most patriotic, of "the old thirteen."

On motion of H. G. Jollie, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that they be published in the North State Whig, with a request that other papers in the State, who take an interest in the subject, would copy.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered the chairman and secretary for the faithful discharge of their duties.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

B. RUNYON, Ch'n.

S. S. Satchwell, Sec'y.

American Sepulturks Abroad.—We are allowed by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated Nov. 17th, 1851:—

"A piece of information has reached me here of some national interest, when we consider the uses of national honors conferred for gallant deeds. You know the frigate *St Lawrence* was to bring to the United States the remains of Admiral Paul Jones. The failure was owing to the unbecoming steps taken therefore.

"In point of fact, the remains are in the leaden coffin in which the Directory of France caused them to be interred, and were not disturbed by the national decree that broke up several cemeteries. They remain covered by a building, and are now fifteen feet below the surface. If our Congress choose to give some money to get them, they can be soon in our Capitol Cemetery."—*National Intelligencer.*

A countryman visited Burnley, and was complaining of the trouble a drunken man had given him.—"How do you know he was drunk?" said a bystander. The countryman indignantly replied, "what could he be else, when he asked for the shoe-horn to put his hat on with?"

A French traveller puts the Americans down as the cleanest people on earth: for, says he, "their very capitol is called Wash-ing-ton!"

Propellers vs. Sidewheels.

Interesting Race with Steamships.—Much interest was excited on Saturday morning, on the departure of the royal mail steamship America, for N. York, from the belief that it was the evident intention of the captains of the United States screw ship Pioneer, for New York, and the screw steamship Frankfort, for Genoa, &c., to start at the same time, and run down the channel with the America. Many were the opinions hazarded as to which would be the first on rounding Holyhead, and speculations ran very high as to the result; but it was feared at the time that no account could be obtained which would settle the matter in dispute, and the partisans of the several steamers regretted that they had no means of learning the facts. It was shortly after 11 o'clock when the tender, with the last portion of the mail, left the America, the Pioneer and Frankfort at the time, being in a line with the first named steamer, with the intention of having the start as far as possible; and, we must aver, that a finer or more beautiful sight we scarcely ever remember witnessing. There lay the three steamers, as fine, perhaps, of their several classes, as any waters can boast of, their commanders no doubt on the *que vive* to make the most of any superior qualification that their steamships might possess. Shortly after the tender left the America, the booming of a gun announced that she was "off," and before the sound had scarce been heard, the Pioneer and Frankfort also fired a parting salute.

At the time we speak of, there was a fine steady breeze from the N. N. E., and, ere the vessels were out of sight, it was observed that they were all taking advantage of the breeze, the screw steamers in particular, carrying on all sail that could be of any service. And so many parties seemed anxious to learn the result, our first inquiry on boarding the royal mail steamship Europa, which arrived at ten o'clock the same evening, and the answer was that they had seen all three; that the Frankfort was several miles ahead, and that the America and Pioneer were close to each other, the advantage, if any, being in favor of the America; and, moreover, that the steamers were carrying all the sail they could, and were going in fine style. It was shortly after five o'clock when the Europa passed the leading steamer; and the rate at which they had steamed may be calculated from the fact, that the distance achieved in a little over six hours was upwards of seventy miles, or an average rate of nearly 12 miles an hour.—There can be but one opinion as to the relative steaming qualities of the three steamers, and that is, that the America is by far the swiftest; but most of our readers are well aware that, for the first day or two, the Cunard steamships do not steam so fast, by one or two knots an hour, as when lightened of a portion of their fuel; and, therefore, it is quite obvious that had the America been in proper sailing trim, she would have far distanced the other two. Nevertheless, it argues well for the reputation of the screw steamers Pioneer and Frankfort, and we must say that we are surprised at the result.

Liverpool Albion.

Lord Thurlow.

Charles Butler, in his Reminiscences, thus mentions a speech of Lord Thurlow's in reply to an attack of the Duke of Grafton during the inquiry into Lord Sandwich's administration of Greenwhich Hospital: "His grace's action and delivery, when he addressed the house, were singularly dignified and graced; but his matter was not equal to his manner. He reproached Lord Thurlow with his plebian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Particular circumstances caused Lord Thurlow's reply to make a deep impression on the reminiscent.—His Lordship had spoken too often, and began to be heard with a civil but visible impatience. Under these circumstances he was attacked in the manner we have mentioned. He rose from the woolsack, and advanced slowly to the place from which the chancellor generally addresses the house: then, fixing on the duke the look of Jove, when he has grasped the thunder, 'I am amazed,' he said, in a level tone of voice, 'at the attack the noble duke has made upon me. Yes my lords,' considerably raising his voice, 'I am amazed at his grace's speech. The noble duke cannot look before him, behind him, or on either side of him, without seeing some noble peer, who owes his seat in this house to his successful exertions in this profession to which I belong. Does he not feel that it is as honorable to owe it to these, as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble lords the language of the noble duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. But I do not fear to meet it single and alone. No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but my lords, I must say the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay, more; I can say, and will say, that as a peer of Parliament, as speaker of this right honorable house, as keeper of the great seal—as lord high chancellor of England—nay, even in that character alone in which the noble duke would think it an affront to be considered—but which character none can deny me—as a man, I am at this moment as respectable—I beg leave to add—I am at this moment as much respected, as the proudest peer I now look upon.' The effect of this speech, both within the walls of Parliament and out of them, was prodigious. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendency in the house which no chancellor had ever possessed, it invested him, in public opinion, with a character of independence and honor; and this, although he was ever upon the unpopular side of politics, made him always popular with the people."

Louis Napoleon is evidently an adept at courting popularity. A short time since, at a dinner given by him to the persons who had been decorated with the legion of honor, on account of their services at the great exhibition in London, a servant handed to Monsieur Charriere, the surgical instrument maker, one of the guests, a small case containing a cross wrought in gold, presented by his workmen as a token of respect. It was shown to the President, who adroitly substituted his cross of the legion of honor, which was richly set with diamonds, for it, and decorated himself with it. On the fact becoming known that the cross presented by the workmen had been thus appropriated by the President, great enthusiasm was demonstrated, and Monsieur Charriere declared that the diamond cross was much too costly for him to wear; therefore, with the permission of the President, he would have it placed in a frame and hung up in the factory in honor of his workmen, and he invited the President and all present to a *fete* he would give to inaugurate it. The invitation was accepted.

Louis plays his cards well, and probably will at the ensuing election be elevated again to power by the people; but how he will treat them when he has attained his objects, is a problem that time alone can solve.

Old Knick.—The editor of the Knickerbocker ludicrously illustrates the necessity of a reform in medical nomenclature. Very much confounded, he says, was Dr. Doane a few years since, by a remark of one of his patients. The day previous the doctor had prescribed that safe and palatable remedy, the syrup of buckthorn, and left his prescription duly written in the usual cabalistic characters—"Syr. Rham. Cath." On inquiring if the patient had taken the medicine, a thunder-cloud darkened her face, lightning darted from her eye, as she roared out! 'No! I can read your doctor writing—and ain't agoing to take the *Syrup of Ram Cats* for any body under heaven!'

The Moral Effect of a Picture.

Mr. Hazlitt has said somewhere of the portrait of a beautiful female with a noble countenance, that it seems as if an unhandsome action would be impossible in its presence. Most men of any refinement of soul, must have felt the truth and force of this sentiment. And, therefore, we have often thought that the picture of a beloved mother, or a devoted wife, hung up in the room where we spend our leisure hours, must constantly exert a mighty influence upon the feeling and thought. Cowper's picture of his mother was a living presence, whose speaking countenance and beaming eye appealed, as no living mortal could, to his inmost soul, and stirred its profoundest depths.—But what is it that gives this power to the inanimate resemblances of loved and departed ones? Their virtues, their moral graces and excellences, as remembered by the affectionate survivor. In these dwell the charm, the power to stay the passions of the soul, and lure the heart to right and noble sentiments. It may seem an odd thought, but we cannot help suggesting it to every female reader—to every sister, wife, and mother—that it is a worthy ambition for each of them to labour to be both now and when dead that 'picture in the house,' before which vice shall stand abashed, confounded, and in whose presence every virtuous and manly heart shall glow with every honourable and lofty sentiment. So live, that even your mute picture, when the original is in the grave, shall eloquently and irresistibly urge the love of goodness and truth upon the beholder.

Vessels Built in the United States.—From the tables accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, we learn that in 1851 there were built in the United States 211 ships, 65 brigs, 532 schooners, 326 sloops and canal boats, with a total of 298,202 tonnage. Pennsylvania owns tonnage amounting to 284,373, being an increase of 25,000 over the previous year. New York has 1,041,013, being an increase of 96,000. Maryland has 204,444, which is an increase of 11,357. Delaware has 11,880 being a decrease of 4,839. North Carolina has 43,722, being a decrease of 31,496. Virginia has 69,769, being a decrease of 4,497; and the District of Columbia has 22,903, which is an increase of 5,893. The steam tonnage of the United States has increased during the year, 57,760 tons, and now amounts to 583,607 tons.

A return just issued by order of the British House of Commons, gives the following results of the railway casualties that had occurred during the half year ending 30th June last: Total number of passengers carried: 37,884,703; number killed, 105; injured 173, of which number 11 were killed and 142 injured by causes beyond their own control.—Thirty-four servants of the companies or contractors were killed, and 10 wounded. Eight passengers were killed, and 621 servants of companies or contractors were killed and ten wounded, in consequence of their own carelessness or misconduct. Twenty-eight trespassers, and other persons neither passengers or servants killed, and 5 injured, by crossing or walking on the railway. Three suicides were committed.

William Cullen Bryant very truthfully says that journalism is a vocation which gives an insight into men's motives, and reveals by what influences masses of men are moved, but it shows the dark rather than the bright side of human nature; and one who is not disposed to make due allowances for the peculiar circumstances in which he is placed, is apt to be led by it into the mistake that the majority of mankind are knaves. It fills the mind with a variety of knowledge relating to the events of the day, but that knowledge is apt to be superficial; since the necessity of attending to many subjects prevents the journalist from thoroughly investigating any. In this way, it begets desultory habits of thought, disposing the mind to be satisfied with mere glances at different questions, and to delight in passing lightly from one thing to another.—The style gains in clearness and fluency, but is apt to become, in consequence of much and hasty writing, loose, diffuse, and stuffed with local barbarisms and the cant phrases of the day.

Equality of the Sexes.—Many silly things have been written, and are now written, concerning the equality of the sexes; but that true and perfect companionship which gives both man and woman complete freedom *in* their places, without a restless desire to go out of them, is as yet imperfectly understood. The time will come, when it will be seen that the moral and intellectual condition of woman must be in exact correspondence with that of man, not only in its general aspect, but in its individual manifestations; and then it will be perceived that all this discussion about relative superiority is as idle as a controversy to determine which is the most important to the world, the light of the sun or the warmth of the sun.

A Jesuit who was passing from France to America was strongly recommended to the Captain of the vessel in which he embarked. The Captain who saw a storm coming up, said to him, "My Father, you have not your sea-legs, the rolling of the vessel would be dangerous to you; get to the bottom of the hold; as long as you hear the sailors swearing and storming, this will be a sign that there will still be hope: but if you once hear them embracing and reconciling them selves with each other, then recommend yourself to God." The Jesuit from time to time, sent his companion to the scuttle to see what was going on.—"Alas! my father," said he to him, "all is lost, the sailors swear like demoniacs, their blasphemies are enough to cause the ship to be swallowed up." "God be praised," answered the father, "come, come, all will be well."

Cannel Coal.—Great quantities of cannel coal, the Pittsburg Gazette says, exist in Little Beaver Valley, lying in Pennsylvania and Ohio, within fifty miles of Pittsburg, and equal to that found in England. Of the extent of the deposits, enough is known to warrant the supposition that there are many thousand acres of coal of an average thickness of eight feet, and capable of affording an inexhaustible supply. The coal is nearly as inflammable as a pine-knot, burns with a clear brilliant flame, and it is supposed will be found well-adapted for the manufacture of gas.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says that there is good reason to believe that Sir Henry Bulwer will immediately return to Washington.

F. Miller, a young printer, died at Pittsburg, on last Thursday, of lead fever, contracted by the practice of putting type in his mouth.

Petersburg.—The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the strongest evidence of the increasing prosperity of the city of Petersburg, is the rapidly increasing value of the lands in its vicinity. A part of the Roslin plantation, sold Friday, brought 30 per cent more than it could have commanded five years ago.

Wisconsin Election.—The official vote of Wisconsin shows five hundred and seventy-one majority for Farwell, Whig candidate for Governor. The Democratic candidates for the other State offices have majorities ranging from two hundred to five thousand seven hundred over all.

A Question of Property.—A Western editor asks, "If a chap as haint got nothing marries a gal as nothing has, is hizzen hern or hern hizzen?" Not only so, but also.

A Fleet of Balloons.—The Museum, of Berlin, says that a Prussian has discovered in the ruins of Ninevah a basso relievo representing a fleet of balloons.

Knitting Machine.—There is a knitting machine in operation in Philadelphia, which knits three hundred and eighty stitches at each turn of a small crank, which crank may be easily turned by hand, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, making from forty to sixty thousand stitches per minute, or at the rate of about three million per hour.

Some innovator has introduced a resolution into the Kentucky Legislature, requiring the keeper of the penitentiary to dye the nose of every convict blue.

Horrid!—A blind man, who was eye witness to the affair, informed our deaf reporter that a deaf and dumb man was knocked speechless by an armless man next week.

Nothing like Airs.—An odd little steamboat passed Cincinnati last week that had no pilot-house, and the captain put an umbrella over the wheel to keep up appearances.

Old Mr. Kyserly says that he is the last man in the world that will ever force a daughter's affection. So long as she marries the man that he chooses for her he is quite indifferent whether she loves anybody or not.

Three Children Burned to Death.—We are informed by the Coroner of this county, L. M. McLendon, Esq., that on Wednesday last he held an inquest on the dead bodies of three negro children, the property of Anna Baily, daughter of Thomas B. Baily, and grand-daughter of Samual Pratt. The Inquest was held at Hiram J. Pratt's, 13 miles from Wadesborough. It appears that the mother of the children had left them but a short time when the house in which they were, was discovered to be on fire, but too far consumed to save the children, as the roof was falling in, and the children clinging to each other in the back part of the house. They were burnt to a crisp.

The Jury, after being impannelled, inquired into the case and returned a verdict of accidental death by the house taking fire.—*N. C. Argus.*

Stealing Public Documents.—Marcus Cicero Stanley, was on Friday arrested, at New York, on a bench warrant, having been indicted by the grand jury for stealing public documents (the papers purloined two years ago from the district attorney's office,) connected with the Drury case. The required bail ($5,000) was given, and the accused was set at liberty.

A Strange Coincidence.—Mr. Webster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Cass, Mr. Benton and Mr. Van Buren were all born in the year 1782.

At a concert recently, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed—"Mister, you could'nt fix the *date*, could you?"

The philosopher Spinoza's remarkable ugliness is accounted for in a new book on his works, by declaring that, "his features were distorted by his active disapprobation of the opinions, errors and thoughtless passions of men. (Hence, perhaps, the frequent absence of personal beauty in the more indignant classes of the good.)

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—Flour market is quiet. Sales of Howard street at $5 93¾, and City Mills at $4. Rye flour $3 75. Corn meal $3. Sales of red wheat at 75 to 80c.; and white do. at 83c. to $1. Sales of corn at 51 a 54c. Rye 70c. Oats 32 a 37c. Mess pork $16 50; Prime $14. Mess Beef, $13. Bacon—shoulders, 8 a 8½c.; sides, 9 a 9½c.; hams 10 a 11c. Lard, in bbls. and kegs, 8¼ a 9½c. Whiskey, in hhds. and bbls, 21 a 22c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Naval Stores—We note sales of 500 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine at $3; 1000 North County do. $3 06¼ per 280 lb; 900 do. on private terms; 2000 North County Common Rosin, $1 20 a $1 22½, delivered; 400 No. 2, $1 35 a $1 40, in yard; 1000 No. 1, $2 a $2 25 per 280 lb.; 100 Tar, $1 87½ a $2 per bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine in small lots only, 38 a 39 cents, cash—there have been no recent wholesale operations in Spirits. The stock of Turpentine is very small, perhaps 1500 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Flour market quiet, but holders generally refuse to sell selected brands at $4 12½.—Sales of good brands at $4 25 per bbl. for superfine, and $4 50 a 4 87½ for extra. Corn meal dull and sells at $3 per bbl. Wheat is in demand and but little offering. Some 2 a 3000 bush. have been sold, to fill up, on private terms. We quote white at 96 a 98c and red at 86 a 88c. Sales of 4,000 bush. new corn, at 57 a 57½, and old and new mixed, at 58c. Some good old at 59½ a 60. Southern oats 36c. Pennsylvania do. at 37c. Sales of 110 bales Upland cotton at 9 to 9¼c.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—Sugars—Our present quotations for Sugars are as follows: Whites 6½ a 7 rs.; florete Whites 8 a 9 rs.; choice Yellows 6 a 6¼ rs.; good and fine Yellows 5¼ a 5½ rs.; Cucuruchos 4 a 4½ rs.

We hear of a contract for new Sugars, of 4,000 boxes, at 2½, 5 and 7rs. for Cucuruchos, Yellows and Whites, the planter to receive immediate cash advances for a large proportion of the amount.

Only a few hhds. new Molasses have made their appearance as yet, and there will be very little at market, until after the holidays. A cargo was purchased in an outport, at 2½ rls., deliverable in the course of the month.

The transactions in Coffee are very trifling. For new of good quality $10 was paid. The supplies are extremely insignificant.

Rice has sustained a decline, as the imports were too heavy, having amounted in four weeks, to more than 3000 casks. The transactions since our last were 400 casks from Savannah at 11¼ rls., 200 casks from Charleston at same rate, and 1200 casks from Charleston, which came in nearly together at 10¼ rials. A small lot of 13 m. feet Steam Sawed P. Pine Lumber from Savannah, realised $32, and 84 m. feet from Wilmington $31. Two cargoes arrived on contract, from Pensacola and Wilmington, and a cargo from the latter port, of unsuitable dimensions, for this place, is still on hand.—[The latter was subsequently sold at $28. It would have brought $31 had it been properly assorted for the market.]

The demand for hhd. Shooks is still quite limited, but must become more active shortly. Dealers show great preference for inspected shooks, and it is far more difficult to realise those of inferior quality.

About 370 Empty Casks arrived and were taken at $3.

Cor. Char. Courier.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 19—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 30 passengers.

Dec. 19—Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Edwards, 60 hours from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co; with mdze.

Schr. Frances Ann, Smaw, from Washington, N. C., with staves to A. Morgan and A. H. VanBokkelin.

Schr Lamartine, Tyler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, from Charleston, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

20—Brig David Duffell, Podger, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Brig Portland, Safford, from Carednas, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with molasses.

CLEARED.

Dec. 19—Barque Orline St. John, Rodbird, for Boston, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 1269 bbls. turpentine, 377 do. spirits turpentine, 350 do. rosin, 551 bushels pea nuts.

Brig L. W. Maxwell, Farnham, for Hayti, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 62,000 feet lumber, 60,000 shingles.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1742 bushels pea nuts, 6 bales sheeting, 2 bales waste, 1 box, 2 bags and 19 bales rags, 137 bbls. spirits turpentine, 20 do. pine oil, 1203 do. rosin, 17 do. tar.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

Steamer Chatham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze, and 22 passengers.